NOTES
ON
The New Orient Readers.

FOURTH READER.

(With exhaustive annotations, grammatical peculiarities, explanations, derivations, biographical notices, summary of lessons, model questions etc. etc.)

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ખરીદો   આ ઉમદા તક ગુમાવશો નહિ!! ખરીદો!!

વિદ્યાર્થિઓના લાભ ખાતર.

૧ ધ "મહાભારત" ઇંગ્લીશ ઇન્ડુ ગુજરાતી ડીક્ષનરી—અત્યાર સુધી બહાર પડેલી ડીક્ષનરીમાં **સૌથી સરસ ને કીમ્મતમાં પણ સસ્તી** વિદ્યાર્થીઓને પસંદ પડેલી પુષ્કળ શબ્દોના ભંડારથી ભરપુર બંધ બેસતા અર્થોવાળી, ઉત્તમ ગોઠવણીવાળી **ફર્સ્ટ કલાસ ડીક્ષનરી** ખરીદ કરવી હોય તો આજ ડીક્ષનેરી ખરીદ કરો. આ ડીક્ષનરી ખરીદ કરી એટલે પછી બીજી એકે ડીક્ષનેરી ખરીદવી પડશે નહિ. નિરર્થક શબ્દનું લંબાણ કરી વિદ્યાર્થીઓને ખોટો કંટાળો ન આપતાં જેમ બને તેમ દરેક લાઇનને લગતાં વધુ શબ્દોનો સમાવેશ કરેલો છે. જ્યાં જુદા જુદા અર્થ થાય છે ત્યાં **ઇટાલીક ફીગરમા** જુદો અર્થ દર્શાવ્યો છે. તેથી વિદ્યાર્થી પોતાને જોઇતો શબ્દ વગર કંટાળે જલ્દી શોધી કહાડે છે. માટે બીજી એકે ડીક્ષનેરી ખરીદ ન કરતાં ઉપલીજ ડીક્ષનરી ખરીદવા ભલામણ કરીએ છીએ. **ગ્લેઝ કાગળની-સુશોભીત સોનેરી બાઇડીંગની-સુપર રોયલ આઠ પેજી બસો ફરમાની છે.** ડીક્ષનેરાનું ઉપયોગીપણું તથા સાઇઝ જોતાં કિમ્મત મૂળથીજ જુજ રૂ. ૬-૦-૦ રાખેલી છે; છતાં પણ વિદ્યાર્થીઓને વધુ **લાભ આપવા સારૂ** રૂ. ૫-૪-૦ આપીશું. વી. પી. પોસ્ટેજ જુદું. વળી દરેક વિદ્યાર્થીઓ લે તે માટે અમોએ સહજ હલકા કાગળમાં છપાવેલી છે તે હાલમાં રૂ. ૪-૦-૦ આપીશું.

गूजरात विद्यापीठ ग्रंथालय

[गुजराती कॉपीराईट विभाग]

अनुक्रमांक ૫૫૩૪ दर्शांक

पुस्तकनुं नाम ઓરડાં રોગન્યૂ સોરિસોર રાસ

विषय મ૨૪ : ૮૪૩ : ૨૩૩૩ : [illegible]

NOTES

ON

The New Orient Readers.

FOURTH READER.

I. The Whale.

1. Whale-*n.*-A kind of large fish which is hunted for oil, whale bone etc.

Shallow-*adj.*-Not deep. (છીછરૂં.)

Perish of hunger-Die of hunger or starvation.

Propelling-*pr. pt.*-Driving forward [Pro, forth; & pello to drive].

Huge-*adj.*-Very big.

Fins-*n.*-Organs for propelling and steering, attached to fish etc. at various parts of the body (માછલીની પાંખ).

Gills-*n*-ગિલ્સ-The parts by which fishes breathe.

Nostrils-*n*.-Large holes resembling and performing the function of a nose. (નસકોરાં).

Column-*n*-Pillar.

Vapour-*n*.-Steam.

Fountain-*n*.-A kind of mechanical arrangement by which water is spouted out (given out, emitted) in small particles or drops. (ફુવારો).

Spouted-*pp*. *pt*-Emitted (sent or discharged) upwards.

Blow holes-*n*-Nostrils (holes which blow out).

Conveniently-*adv*-For the sake of facility or ease; without any difficulty.

Could not have done with breathing-Could not pull on without breathing.

Immense-*adj*-Very large (not measurable).

Supply-*n*-Store.

As will serve for-As will be enough for.

Reserve-Quantity set apart for use in case of sudden necessity.

Vessels-*n*-Blood-pipes.

Chest-*n*-Breast.

Valves-*n*-Movable covers or lids; a kind of self-opening and self-closing device for controlling the passage of liquid or gas through pipe etc.

Openings-*n*-Holes.

Tightly-*adv*-Closely and firmly.

Net-work-*n*-An intricate work (such as a net is).

Fibres-*n*-Thread-like filaments; animal tissues.

Blubber-*n*-Whale-fat.

Varies-*v*-Changes.

Elastic--*adj*-Taking back its ordinary size after outer pressure (સ્થિતિ સ્થાપક).

Crushing-Pressing down.

Terrible-*adj*- Such as is capable of creating terror; fearful; dreadful.

Cross wise-*adv*-In a cross manner.

Clean-*adv*-Quite; altogether.

Crash-*n*-Noise.

Sports-*v*-Plays.

Glee-*n*-Joy; gladness.
Kingly-*adj*-Befitting a king; royal.
Danger-*n*-Risk; hazard.
Dread-ડ઼ડ-*n*-Terror; fear.
Swamp-*t. v.*-To overwhelm with water; to drown under water.
Plunge-*n*-Diving. (ડુબકી).
Bounding-*pr. pt.*-Jumping.
Free-*adj*-Unrestrained; unchecked.
Monarch-*n*-A sole ruler (monos; one; alone and arche, rule.)

II. Whale Bone and Oil.

Whale-bone-*n*-Bone of a whale.
Kind-*n*-Variety; sort.
Draws-*t. v.*-Attracts; Induces.
Year after year-Every year.
Seas-*n*-Oceans.
To hunt for-To chase for; to pursue for.
Blubber-*n*-Fat of a whale. (વ્હેલની ચરબી.)
Enormous-*adj*-Huge; exceeding the common measure [E, out of and nor-

ma, rule. Lit. out of rule, hence great beyond what is common.]

Growth-*n*-Development.

At full growth-When it is fully developed.

Measures-*t. v.*-Extends to.

Middle-Middle portion.

Soft-*adj*-That which is not hard to the touch.

Velvet-*n*-A kind of rich silken cloth (મખમલ.)

Constant-*adj*-Continuous; unintermittant; unceasing.

Oozing-*pr. pt.*-Flowing gently.

Outer-*adj*-External.

Bulk-*n*-Size.

About-*adv*-Nearly.

The head makes...animal-The head nearly occupies ⅓rd the size of the animal.

Jaws-*n*-Bony portions of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed and which are helpful to chewing. (O. E. Chaw; that by which we chew) જડબાં.

Resemble-*v*-Have the appearance of; look like.

Cavern-*n*-A deep hollow place (L. Cavus; hollow.)

Jolly-boat-*n*-A ship's boat about twelve feet long.

Float-*int. v*-Swim. N. B. "Float" is used in connection with lifeless objects while "swim" is applied to living objects. A piece of wood is said to float. An animal is said to swim.

Space-*n*-Room.

Yawning space-Space which presents a hollow; a hollow.

Yawning-*adj*-Of the form of a hollow; jaw.

2. Plate-*n*-A circular piece of metal or any other thing.

Solid-*adj*-Not hollow; whose particles are firmly pressed to-gether; hence hard.

Spring-*v*-Originate; come into being.

Countless--*adj*--That which cannot be counted; numberless; innumerable.

Fringe-*n*-Border. (કોર).

Course—*adj*—Rough; not smooth to the touch.

Reach-*v*-Extend to.

Little less-A trifle less; a bit less.

3. Helpful-*adj*-Giving help; serviceable.

Herring-*n*-A variety of fish used as an article of food.

Mackerel-*n*-Another kind of fish remarkable for its elegant shape and brilliant colours.

Choke-*t v.*-Hinder (check; obstruct) the process of breathing; strangle; smother.

Shrimps.
Crabs
Lobsters. } Varieties of animals that are used as food.

Hunger-*n*-Pressure or appetite for eating.

Shoal-*n*-A collection; a crowd.

Prey-*n*-Victim; that which is seized to be eaten up.

Enclosing-Closing or shutting in; encircling.

Closes-*t. v.*-Shuts. (L. Claudo I shut.)

Openings-*n*-Holes.

Caught-*v*-Arrested; seized.

Escape-*int. v.*-Get free.

Swallows-*t. v.*-Gulps down; puts under the throat.

At his ease-At his convenience; at his pleasure; when he likes.

4. Is obtained-Is got.

Will yield-Will give; will supply.

Freely-*adj*-In a free manner; in an unchecked manner.

Pore-*n*-Hole.

Rich-*adj*-Abounding in; well furnished with.

Are hung-Are suspended.

Rigging-রিগিং--The ropes supporting the mast of a ship.

To drain-To flow off gradually; to dribble.

5. Natives of-Persons born in; inhabitants of (L. Gnatus, born).

Regions-*n*-Portions of countries. (L. Rego I rule)

Need-*t. v.*-Require.

Diet-*n*-Food.

Inhabitants-*n*-Denizens; persons inhabiting or living in; natives.

Warmer-*adj*-Hotter.

Fatness-*n*-Fat.

Inviting-*adj*-Pleasant.

Gums-*n*-The fleshy substance on the jaws.

Cream cheese-*n*-A sort of food preparation made from cheese, milk and cream.

Delicious-*adj*-Pleasant (sweet) to the taste.

III. Hunting the Whale.

Hunting-Pursuing as an object of prey.

To fish for-To catch; to hunt.

Fishery-*n*-The business of catching fish.

Continues-*v*-Is kept up.

Ice-*n*-Snow.

Get clear of ice-Get away from icy regions.

Frozen-Hardened by ice (past participle of "To freeze." Past tense "Froze.")

Spring-*n*-Vernal season; the time when everything springs back into life and blooms (વસંતઋતુ).

2. Whaling-Used for hunting whales.

Is provided-Is supported or furnished with.

To row-To propel or oar in water.

Harpooner-*n*-Lancer; a spearsman.

Business-*n*-Duty.

Strike-*t. v.*-Deal a blow or stroke at.

Shoot-*v.*-Strike.

Harpoon-*n*-A spear or lance used to strike whales.

Long-shafted-*adj*-Having a long shaft or staff for the purpose of a handle (Gr. Skeptron a staff).

Spear-*n*-Lance.

Dart-*n*-A pointed weapon to be thrown by hand; a short spear.

Constant-*adj*-Continuous.

Watch-*n*-Vigilance; guard.

Is observed-Comes into view; is seen.

Give chase-Pursue; hunt.

Plunges-*int. v.*-Dives.

Discharges-*v*-Shoots; throws.

Weapon-*n*-Instrument or arm viz the harpoon.

Signal-*v*-Communicate or make known by a signal or sign; announce.

Oars-*n*-Pieces of wood which are used in propelling a boat.

Upright-*adj*-Erect.

Fall-*t. v.* Launch the boats into the sea.

Watchmen-*n*-Persons keeping a watch; guards.

Capture-*n*-Taking hold of; seizure (cepio, I seize).

3. Is wounded-Is struck; is hurt.

Rushing off-*pr. pt.*-Going with a great speed.

Struck home-Struck effectively or thoroughly; struck straight to the aim. N. B. Home is sometimes (idiomatically) used as an adverb and means " thoroughly or effectively; or straight."

Fastened-Tied.

Fathom-રૂંધમ-*n*-A measure of six feet; (the length to which our arms are stretched).

Two hundred fathoms-Twelve hundred feet.

Reel-*n*-A roller of wood etc. used for winding thread on it.

Dashes away-Rushes off with great speed and noise.

From catching fire-From being burnt.

Be needed-Be required.

Generally-*adv*-Ordinarily; in common cases.

Enough-*adj*-Sufficient.

4. To breathe-*t. v.*-To take in fresh air.

Hardly-*adv*-Scarcely.

To spout-*t. v*; To emit; to discharge; to give out.

Are down upon him-Attack him.

Is launched-Is struck.

Last-*adj*-Previous.

Have told upon-Have unfavourably affected; have reduced.

Strength-*n*-Power; might.

Has not had-Has not got.

Sooner-Quicker.
Pursuers-*n*-Chasers; hunters.
Wear out-*v*-Destroy gradually.
Deeply-*adv*-To a great degree.
Tinged-Coloured.
His end...at hand-His death is known to have approached.
At hand-Near; approaching; closely.
Struggle-*v*-Fight.
Lashes-*v. t.*-Whips; strikes.
Fins-*n*-Wings of a fish.
Gives over-Abandons; gives up.
Drag-*t. v.*-Pull.
Carcess-*n*-Dead body; corpse.
Is meeted-Is rendered into a liquid state.
Train-oil-*n*-Oil extracted from the fat of whales.

IV. Eyes and no eyes (or) The Art of Seeing.

Old-fashioned-*adj*-Of an antiquated style; of an old style.
Fashion-*n*-style; mode.

Used to read–Was accustomed or habituated to read; was in the habit of reading; was wont to read.

Mere reading--Simple reading; merely reading.

Wise–*adj*–Prudent; far-sighted (L. Video I see).

Grateful–*adj*–Full of gratitude; thankful.

Wonderful–*adj*–Causing wonder or astonishment.

Natural history–Lit. history of nature. Originally it signified (meant) a study of nature in its wide sense; now the word is confined to a study of animals and plants. A study of animals and plants.

Regular–*adj*–Thorough; complete; perfect.

Story–*n*–Tale.

2. Pupils–*n*–Students.

Close–End.

Holiday–*n*–The day on which all kind of work is stopped and which is meant for pleasure and enjoyment. (તહેવાર)

Meadows-*n*-Plots of land covered with green grass. (મેદાન.)

Dull-*adj*-Not interesting; not giving pleasure; cheerless.

Hardly-*adv*-scarcely.

He had much rather have gone-He should have liked to go by.

Turn-pike-*n*-ટર્નપાઇક-A gate placed across a road to stop travellers from going before paying the toll or duty; hence any obstruction.

Presently-*adv*-Immediately.

Curiosities-*n*-Curious things; novelties; or novel things.

Mistletoe-*n*-A variety of plant whose fruits are used in making bird-lime.

Wood-pecker-*n*-A kind of bird that clings to the stem of trees in search of insects.

Wheatear-*n*-A variety of bird.

Strange-*adj*-Curious.

Health-*n*-A waste tract of land sometimes covered with shrubs.

Peewit-*n*-Lapwing; a kind of bird ([illegible]).
Bog-*n*-A marshy place.
Mind-*v. t.*-Care for; Attend.
Fell in-Happened to meet with.
Turf-*n*-Earth filled with grass.
Adder-*n*-A small venomous (poisonous) snake.
Grand-*adj*-Splendid; great and bright; majestic.
Prospect-*n*-View; sight.
Make out-*n*-Read.
Geography-*n*-Science or description of the world, its inhabitants, divisions, countries etc.
Looked for-Inquired for; inquired after.
Sensible-*adj*-Wise; intelligent.
Solemn-*adj*-Grave; serious.
Superiority-*n*-Excellence.
Acquires-*vt*-Gets; obtains.
Sailors-*n*-Navigators.
Quarters-*n*-Directions.
Signs-*n*-Marks; sign-boards.
Tippling-house-*n*-Tavern; a place where

wing is sold; a house where people tipple themselves.

Vacant-*adj*-Empty or hollow-brained.

Thoughtless-*adj*-Inconsiderate.

Is whirled-Goes running; goes reeling.

Youth-*n*-Young man.

Observing-*adj*-Attentive.

Inquiring-a*dj*-Inquisitive; curious.

Ramble-Walk; wandering. (noun).

Charge-*n*-Trust.

Has charge of-To whom you are entrusted

Settle-*v*. *t*.-Decide.

For themselves-Independently.

Pretend-*v*-Make an appearance or show of; to assume; to feign.

Dupe-*v*. *t*.-Deceive.

Lead them about-Guide them here and there.

Ditch-*n*-Pit.

Clever-*adj*-sharp; intelligent.

Agreeable-*adj*-Pleasant; pleasing.

Beautiful-*adj*-Full of beauty; nice; fine.

Ungracious-*adj*—Disagreeable unpleasing;

having no good grace or elegance.

Ungrateful-*adj*-Thankless.

Naughty-*adj*-Mischievous; wicked.

To refuse-*v*-To decline.

Mosses-*n*-The green growing in bogs.

Insects-*n*-Small animals.

It is your interest-It is to your advantage.

Science-*n*-Systematised knowledge.

Wonderous-*adj*-Wonderful.

To tempt-*v. t.*-To allure; to entice.

Mislead-*v. t.*-To lead astray; to lead the wrong way.

V. A Long Journey.

1. Imagine-Fancy; conceive.

Let us....doors-Let us fancy that we are out from our homes.

Grazing-*pr. pt.* Looking fixedly or steadfastly at.

Wonderingly-*adv*-In an attitude or in a mood of wonder.

Powerful-*adj*-Strong as regards brilliance; dazzling.

Unless the day be cloudy-If the day is not cloudy.

Cloudy-*adj*-Covered with clouds.

Straight-*adv*-Directly.

Blinded-*v*-Rendered blind; deprived of the power of seeing.

Smoked glass-Glass darkened by smoke; or lamp-black.

2. Mount up-Rise up; go up; fly up.

Balloon-*n*-A very large bag filled with hydrogen gas used for floating in the atmosphere.

Suppose-*v*-Think.

Railway guide-*n*-A book showing the time-tables and fares of Railway trains.

Clever-*adj*-Intelligent; wise.

Thought-*v*-Considered.

A great deal-Much; considerably.

Subject-*n*-Matter; topic viz the distance of the sun from us.

3. The right man-The proper man.

To ask-Whom to ask; who should be asked.

An astronomer-*n*-One who has specially

made a study of stars and other heavenly bodies. (L. Aster, a star and Nomos, law.)

Astronomer-Royal–An astronomer appointed to astronomical work by the king's orders.

Coax–*v. t.*–Persuade or induce (by flattery.)

Anxious–*adj*–Eager.

About–*adv*–Nearly.

Millions–Ten lacs.

Farther-*adj*-More remote; comparative form of "far."

4. Suggest–*v. t.*–Indicate.

Sum–*n*-Example.

How long...sun–What time the clock will take in ticking 93 million times.

To perform the task–To do the work.

5. Express–*adj*–Very fast.

An express train–A train which goes faster than the ordinary passenger train.

To have...171 years ago–If you wanted to reach the sun to-day you should have

commenced your journey 171 years ago.

6, I dare say-I venture to say; I make bold to say; I boldly say.

7. Grand-father-*n*-Father's father.

Great grandfather-*n*-Grandfather's father.

Great great grandfather-*n*-Grandfather's grandfather.

Wonderful-*adj*-Astonishing.

Ordinary-*adj*-Common; as opposed to express.

Speed-*n*-Velocity; quickness.

It would take...nine years-The same train would require nine years to go round the sun.

The line...sky-This line is technically called the "Horizon." (ক্ষিতিজ).

Ranged-*pp. pt.* (*adj*)-Placed or arranged in a line or row.

How many suns the size of ours-How many suns the size of each of which is equal to the size of the sun we see.

8. Is "up"-Rises.

The sun is up–The sun rises; sunrise takes place.

The sun...him–Sunrise really takes place more than eight minutes earlier than it apparently does, for the only way by which we come to know of sunrise is the appearance of light and of the first early rays of the sun and these solar rays require more than eight minutes to cover the intermediate distance between the solar orb and our earth.

Journey–*n*–Travel (Fr. Jour, a day).

Fortunate–*adj*–Lucky.

Sunbeams–*n*–Rays of the sun.

9. Bear me out–Support me.

Tiny–*adj*–Small.

Speck–*n*–Spot.

Mere tiny specks–Only small spots.

Vanishes–*v. int.*–Disappears.

Soaring–*pr. pt.*–Rising; going up; flying up.

Aloft–*adv*–On high; high on and on.

10. To reason out-*v*-To come to a decision by taking into consideration various grounds; to infer.

With regard to-As regards; about.

Immense-*adj*-Immeasurable.

Enormous-*adj*-Huge; uncommonly big.

Unthinkable-*adj*-Inconceivable.

Size-*n*-Bulk; mass.

Visible-*adj*-Capable of being seen.

VI. A Golden Deed.

Golden-*adj*-Lit. Made of gold. Gold is a very precious metal; therefore golden is figuratively used for anything precious or valuable.

1. Management-*n*-Guidance; direction.

Excellent-*adj*-Very good; extremely good.

Farms-*n*-Tracts of land used for cultivation; fields.

Sheep farms-Farms or fields cultivated for feeding sheep.

Bush-*n*-Land from which brushes etc. are not removed; uncleared forest land.

Colonists-*n*-People living in the colonies, settlers (inhabitants of) in new countries subject to the mother state.

Particularly-*adv*-Specially.

Desolate-*adj*-Uninhabited; barren; solitary.

Dreary-*adj*-Dull; cheerless; Dismal.

Broom-*n*-Grass used for sweeping.

To gather-*v. t.*-To collect.

Alarmed-Afraid; terrified; seized with fear.

Stout-*adj*-Strong.

Sturdy-*adj*-Stout; strong.

Explorers-*n*-Persons who carry on inquiry in unknown lands.

Famished-*adj*-Pressed with hunger; hungry.

Inhospitable-*adj*-Not satisfying the needs of the wanderer or a visitor.

Forest-*n*-Wood; jungle.

Fate-*n*-Lot; luck.

2. Neighbours-Persons living in neighbourhood or vicinity.

Invain-To no purpose; fruitlessly.

Shouted-Cried out.

Coo-ee–A sound made while calling a man from the bush; a bush call.

Bush–Forest; jungle.

Sought–Made a search in.

Despised–*p. p.*–Hated; looked down upon.

Desposed as they are–Although they are hated by (the settlers).

Wonderful–*adj*–Astonishing.

Tracking–*pre.* p. Following.

Faintest–*adj*–Dimmest; slighty perceptible.

Trail–*n*–A mark left on the road by anything that has passed; track.

Made out–*v. t.*–Discovered; found out.

Signs–*n*–Indications.

Had been–Had gone.

Bendings–*n*–The state of being bent.

Twigs–*n*–Small shoots or branches of a tree.

Tramplings–*n*–The state of being trampled or pressed by foot.

Here little one tired–Here the little one was tired.

Big one kneel down–Big folks, kneel down.

Her fall on him-The sister fell on the boy.
No get up-They could not get up.
Fall flat on the face-They fell flat on the face.

3. Had been lost-Were missing.
Blacks-The black (dark skinned) natives.
Led-*v*-Guided.
Clump-*n*-A cluster.
The least-*adj*-The smallest; superlative of 'little.'
Frock-*n*-A short of dress put on by children.
Comforted-*v*-Consoled; relieved from suffering or misery.
Corpses-*n*-Dead bodies.
Eldest-*adj*-Superlative of "old".
Roused-*v. t.* Got up, made (himself) awake.
Sheer-*adj*-Mere; simple.
Weakness-*n*-Debility; want of strength.
Were shrunk-Were contracted owing to cold; were shrivelled.
No longer-No more.

4. Awoke-Got up; became awake.

Rousing-*v. t.*-Awakening.

Quiet-*adj*-Undisturbed; calm; peaceful.

Cooeeing-*pre. p.*-Calling.

Scarcely-*adv*-Hardly.

Alive-*adj*-Living.

Was lifted up-Was taken up.

Murmur-Whisper; a slighty audible sound.

Condition-State; situation.

Free from selfishness-Disinterested; generous.

Behaviour-*n*-Conduct.

Dreadful-*adj*-Terrible.

Past-By the side of.

Account-Story; narration.

Adventures-*n*-Risks; hazards.

Agree with-*int. v.* Tallied with.

Exactly-*adv*-Accurately; in material particulars.

5. They had been without food-They had taken no food; they had to remain hungry.

Had only one drink of water-Had drunk water only once.

Pitcher-*n*-An earthrn vessel that holds water.

Pitcher-plant—A plant growing in the Australian woods which retains water, it is so named because it retains water like a pitcher.

Wonderfully-shaped--Of wonderful shape or form.

Retains-*v. t.*-Holds in.

To live-*v. int.*-To maintain oneself.

Endurance-*n*-Patience; power of bearing or enduring pain or trouble.

6. Fast-*adv*-Soon; quickly.

Recovered-*v. int*-Got better; improved; reacquired their normal state.

Admiration-*n*-A feeling of mixed wonder & joy.

Subscription-*n*-Fund; contribution.

Was raised-Was started.

VII. The Voice of the Grass.

1. Vòice-*n*-Sound.

Creeping-*pre. p.*-Moving with the belly

on the ground (as insects do); crawling.

Dusty-*adj*-Covered with dust.

Sunny-*adj*-Lit up by the sun.

Close-Near; in the vicinity of.

Noisy-*adj*-Making noise or sound.

Brook-*n*-A rivulet; a small flowing pool of water.

Shady-*adj*-Full of shady; protected from the rays of the sun.

Nook-*n*-Corner.

2. Smiling-*pre. p.*-Laughing; bearing a cheerful appearance.

Aged-*adj*-Old; advanced in years.

Bright-*adv*-Shining; sunlit. Here May is called bright because in May there are no clouds and the sun shines brightly.

Merry-*adj*-Full of mirth or joy.

3. Pleasant-*adj*-Cheerful; happy.

Cheering-*pre. p*-Gladdening.

Part-*n*-Work; duty.

Toiling his busy part-Working busily to do his duty.

4. Humming-*n*-Murmuring.
Starry-*adj*-Full of stars; star-lit.
Quietly-*adv*-Silently.
5. Welcome-*adj*—Received with gladness; admitted willingly to one's company.
Gently-*adj*-Mild; harmless.
S-ad-*adj*-Full of sorrow.
6. When you are...dead-When you are in company of those who have parted with life.
Still-*adj*-Silent; not no'isy; calm; peaceful.
Narrow-*adj*-O-ccupying a small space.
Still and narrow bed-Grave; the place where bodies of dead men are buried.
D-eck-*v. t.*-Beautify; adorn.
Silent home-Grave.
7. Humble-*adj*-Full of hnmility or meekness; modest.
Gratefully-*adv*-Thankfully.
To Him-To God.
Command-*n*-Order; mandate.

VIII. Alexander Selkirk.

Robinson Crusoe–A very popular novel written by Daniel Defoe, containing a description of adventures.

1. Alone-*adj*–Lonely; solitary; in the company of none. Alone is a contracted form of " all one."

Island-*n*-A tract of land surrounded by water. If is pronounced " આઇલૅન્ડ."

Rocky-*adj*-Full of rocks.

Peaks-*n*–Tops; summits.

2. Frequently-*adv*–Often.

Talking-*pre. p.* Conversing.

After his arrival–After he arrived or came in (England).

Curious–*adj*-Strange; interesting; amusing.

Give an account of–Narrate; relate.

Solitude–Loneliness; the state of being alone.

For the space of but...evening–For the period of an evening only.

Constant-*adj*–Unintermittent; continued.

Bred–*p. p*–Trained up; educated as.

Accustomed-*p. p.* Habituated; used to.

Fellowship-*n*-Company.

When we...company-When we take into consideration how painful absence of company is to many men, we can form an idea of the pain that must have been caused to the man (viz. Alexander Selkirk) who being brought up as a sailor was habituated to do everything in company.

3. Put ashore-Left on the shore. (Ashore= *adv*).

Leaky-*adj*-Containing a leak or a hole through which water enters a ship or a boat.

Captain-*n*-A commander of a ship.

Quarrel-*n*-Disagreement.

With the...quarrel-With whom he was not on peaceful terms.

Chose-*v. t.*-Elected; preferred.

To take his fate-To rely on fate; to resign himself to luck; to submit to what destiny had kept in store for him.

Disagreeable-*adj*-Unpleasant; with whom one cannot agree.

He chose......disagreeable commander-He preferred rather to resign himself to luck than live with a disagreeable captain in an unreliable ship.

Crazy-*adj*-Not trustworthy.

Vessel-*n*-Ship.

Was allowed-Was permitted.

Sea-chest-A box kept in sea-voyages.

Bullets-Pieces of metals used in loading guns.

Kettle-*n*-A vessel in which tea is prepared.

Mathematical-*adj*-Concerning mathematics.

4\. Ill treatment-Bad treatment.

Eagerly-*adv*-Earnestly.

Made him look forward eagerly-Made him keen for.

Instant-*n*-Moment.

Saw the vessel put off-Saw the vessel start or set sail.

His heart melted within him-His heart was moved to tears.

Comrades-*n*-Friends.

As he saw himself...at once-When he saw that he was at once deprived of all intercourse with human beings.

Abounded-Was full of.

Judged-*p. p.*-Thought.

To seek relief-To seek deliverance from.

To seek...hunger-To appease or satisfy his hunger.

Hunger-*n*-Appetite for food.

Shell-fish-A sea animal having a hard outside covering.

Seeking game-Pursuing birds of prey.

Turtle-A kind of dove.

Delicious-*adv*-Pleasant to eat; tasteful.

Plentifully-*adv*-Copiously; in abundance.

Stomach-*n*-The digestive apparatus in our bodies.

It grew disagreeable to his stomach-By repeatedly living upon turtles, he lost all appetite or liking for their flesh.

,. Necessities-*n*-Needs; requirements.

Diverted his mind-Turned his attention away.

The necessities...condition-The taste of satisfying his hunger and thirst served to a certain extent to reduce his sense of loneliness.

Appetites-*n*-Natural desires.

Were satisfied-Were gratified.

Desire of society-Desire of being in company of other human beings.

Needy-Pressed by needs or requirement.

Wanted-Lacked; had not in possession.

He appeared...wanted everything-Food and water can after all be easily had. When he had not eaten and drunk he found himself needy; but he found that even though his hunger and thirst were satisfied, his desire for society became all the more keen since the necessities that previously diverted his attention, were now no more.

Wants of the body-Viz. food, water etc.

The eager longings...hardly supportable-
There are two kinds of wants; physical & moral. Physical wants are wants of the body and they can be easily satisfied by the outside material objects of nature; but the desire for company, for society is a moral want and being a moral want is all the more intimate with our being. It therefore is less endurable then the desire for food or water.

Eager-*adj*-Keen.

Longings-Promptings of the heart; keen desires.

Hardly-*adv*-Scarcely.

Supportable-*adj*—Such as can be endured or borne; bearable; endurable.

6. Languid-*adj*-Full of languor or weariness weary.

Melancholy-*adj*-Sad; sorrowful.

Thought of killing himself-Entertained an idea of committing suicide.

Had occupied-Had engaged.
Frequent-*adj*-Repeated.
Scriptures-*n*-Sacred (Holy) books in which the doctrines of one's religion are laid down. e. g. the Bible, the Vedas, the Coran etc. Here "scriptures" refers to the Bible.
Navigation-*n*-the art of sailing.
Thoroughly-Completely.
Reconciled-Satisfied with; submissive to.
He became...condition-He became completely satisfied with his situation.
Vigour-*n*-Strength.
Serene-*n*-Calm; not stormy.
Temperate-*n*-Knowing no extremes either of excessive heat or excessive cold.
Irksome-*adj*-Tiresome; causing disgust.
7. Taking delight-Enjoying; finding pleasure.
Hut-*n*-Cottage.
Beautiful-*adj*-Nice; handsome in appearance.
Ornaments-*n*-Decorations.
Spacious-*adj*-Occupying a great space; vast.

A wood-*n*-Tree.

It was situated-It was standing.

Precaution-*n*Previous care.

The precaution which he took against want-The manner in which he made provisions for future wants.

To lame-*v*-To render lame.

Lame-*adj*-Unable to walk.

Kids-*n*-Young ones of goats.

Recover-*v. t.*-Reacquire.

Speed-*n*-Velocity; quickness.

He could take...running uphill-He could catch the swiftest goats running in hot haste upwards along a hill.

Swiftest-*adj*-Fleetest; running fastest.

Uphill-*adv*-Upwards along a hill.

Never failed-Always succeeded.

Descent-A downwards sloping place.

8. Was pestered with-Was troubled by.

Gnawed-Nibbled; bit.

To defend-*inf*-To protect.

Tamed-Trained up; domesticated.

Kittens-*n*-Young ones of cat.

Preserved-Protected.

Enemy-*n*-Foe viz. the rats.

Were worn out-Were rendered unfit for wearing; were torn out.

Skins-Hides.

Clothed-Dressed.

Brambles-*n*-Thorns.

Carelessness-Want of care or caution.

With as much carelessness......animal;-As carelessly as an animal.

9. Happened-Occurred; chanced.

Summit-Top.

Made a stretch-He stretched himself.

To seize-To catch.

Senseless-Deprived of consciousness.

Cliff-*n*-Hill.

Heavy-*adj*-Causing heaviness or dejection in mind.

Were untroubled-Were free from trouble (caused by the rats etc.)

Temperance-moderation in matters of food drink etc.

Fixed-Settled before hand; definite.

To keep up his power of speech–Every one of our faculties, if continuously not used and put to exercise becomes atrophied and incompetent for work Selkirk had got none to talk with him. So his faculty of speech had no occasion to be put to exercise. Consequently he used to perform his worship aloud to preserve his power of speaking.

In order to keep up–With a view to keep up etc.

10. Learned–Known; inferred.

Gestures–Movements of the limbs etc.

Seriousness–*n*–Gravity.

Disregard–*n*–Want of attention to; care lessness for.

Ordinary–*adj*–Common.

As if he had been sunk in thought–As if he was deeply engaged in thinking about something.

Indifference–*n*–Disregard; want of care; want of interest in.

Crew-*n*-Body of sailors.

With relation to-As regards.

Prospect-Chance.

Opportunity-*n*-Occassion: chance.

To refresh-*v*-To make fresh.

Bewailed-*v*-Lamented for; showed his regret for; bemoaned.

Restore him-Bring him back to.

Tranquility-*n*-Calmness; quiet.

11. Recollect-*v. t.* Remember; call back to memory.

Familiar-*adj*-Of an intimate character.

Aspect-*n*-Visage; appearance.

Altered-*v*-Changed.

The air-*n*-Appearance.

Plain-*n*-Simple.

Memorable-*adj*-Remarkable; such as deserves to be retained in memory.

Confines-Limits.

Natural-Not artificial.

He is happiest...necessities-He is happiest who does not contract artificial wants

but keeps them within the limits of natural wants.

Acquisitions-*n*-Things acquired; gains.

I am now worth etc-I possess; I am rich by.

Farthing-*n*-The fourth part of a penny, equivalent to our one pice.

IX. Robinson Crusoe.

1. His Barley and Rice.

1. As-When.

For feeding-For giving food.

Poultry-*n*-Domestic fowls.

Voyage-*n* Journey; travel.

Remainder-*n*-That which remains; surplus.

Devoured-કિવોવઈ-Was eaten away.

Husks-The outer coverings of rice.

2. It was a little before the great rains-It was not long before the great rains set in.

Stuff-Useless matter viz husks.

Taking no notice-Having no heed; paying no attention or care.

Stalks-*n*-The stems of plants.

Shooting out-Springing out; issuing out.

Fancied-Thought.

Was surprized-Was astonished.

Ears-*n*-Ears of corn. (કણસલાં.)

3. Strange-*adj*-Wonderful.

Straggling-*pre. p.*-Spreading apart; stretching beyond the proper limits as plants do.

Proved-Turned out.

Ashore-On the shore.

4. Carefully-*adv*-With care.

Saved-Preserved.

Laying up-Storing.

Resolved-Determined; made up my mind; decided.

In time-In due time; at the proper occassion.

Sufficient-*adj*-Enough.

Supply-*v. t.*-Provide; furnish.

Sparingly-Economically.

5. Besides-Over and above.

As above-As mentioned above.

Use-Utility.

Baking-The process consisting of heating, drying and hardening bread etc.

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2. How he caught the goats.

1. Powder-*n*-Gunpowder; a sort of preparations used in fixing guns.

Shot-*n*-Bullets.

Were done-Were exhausted.

To trap-To entrap; to catch by some artifice or trick.

To snare-To get as in a snare.

Alive-Living.

Snares—*n*—A sort of intricate net work made for the purpose of catching animals.

Hamper-*inf.*-To shakle; to fetter.

Take in them-Caught in them.

Wire-*n*-Thin long pieces of metal used for making snares etc.

Bait-*n*-Something to attract.

2. At length-At last.

To try-To make an experiment or trial by
means of.

2. A pit-fall-*n*-A pit slightly covered over
and serving the purpose of a trap.

Pits-*n*-Big holes dug in the ground.

Had observed-Had seen.

The goats used to feed-The goats were
accustomed to graze.

Hurdles-*n*-Moveable frames made of twigs
crossing each other.

Of my own making too-Which also I had
myself made.

Perceive-Observe; see.

Marks of their feet-Their foot-prints.

The bait-*n*-Something to attract.

Next morning-Following morning.

Discouraging-Disheartening; disappointing

Altered-Changed.

Trials-attempts.

3. As to the old one-Speaking about the old
he-goat.

I knew not what to do with him-I did
not know how to utilize him.

Fierce-*adj*-Violent; furious; ferocious.

I durst not go-I did not venture or make bold to go. Before the verb 'dare' the To of infinitive is dropped.

To try if I...alive-To see whether I could get him into my hands alive.

Which was what I wanted-Which was my desire.

But that was not my business-That (viz). killing him) was not what I wanted.

I let him out-I allowed him to escape.

He had been frightened out of his wits-He was so afraid that he could not use his senses.

Will tame-Will make mild; take away the fierceness of.

If I had let him stay there-Had I allowed him to stay there.

Before "let" the "To" of infinitive is dropped.

Without food-Hungry.

Tame-Mild; domesticated; tractable.

Sagacious-*adj*-Intelligent; wise.

Tractable-*adj*-Manageable; docile; easily managed.

When they are well used-When they are well treated.

4. However-*adv*-Nevertheless.

For the present-On the present occasion.

Knowing no better at that time-Not knowing that I could have tamed him by keeping him hungry for a couple of days and then giving him good treatment.

Tempted-Induced.

Tame-Mild; domesticated.

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3. HIS UMBRELLA.

Umbrella-*n*-A portable canopy of cloth used by a man to protect himself from sunshine and rain.

1. Spent-Devoted to.

Pains-Attention; trouble.

I was indeed in great want of one-I badly wanted an umbrella.

Had a great mind-Had a great longing.

I felt the heats every jot as great here-I felt that it was every way as hot here as in the Brazils.

The sun was more directly overhead-The rays of the sun were falling more vertically than in the Brazils.

Overhead-*adv*-Above the head.

I was obliged to be much abroad-I was forced to be often out.

Abroad-*adv*-Out; beyond the walls of a house.

I took a world of pains-This is an emphatic way of saying that I took excessive trouble.

It was a great while before-Much time passed away before.

Likely to hold-Capable of holding.

Nay-A word used to devote "not this alone but over and above this, something else."

2. Main-*adj*-Principal; chief.

Difficulty-*n*-Inconvenience; trouble.

To make it let down—To make it capable of being folded in and shut.

If I did not let down too and draw in—If after spreading it out it cannot be folded in and shut in.

Portable—*adj*—Capable of being easily carried about.

Which would not do—Simply making the umbrella capable of being folded out only will not mend matters.

I made one to answer—I made one to serve my purpose.

3. Pent-house—*n*—A shed with sloping roof.

Kept off—Warded off.

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4. His Parrot.

Close to—Near; in the neighbourhood of.

Inlet—*n*—A passage or narrow recess in a shore.

Bay—*n*—A rather wide recess in the shore of a sea.

Narrowed—Became narrow.

Rivulet-*n*-Diminutive of river; a small river.

Convenient-*adj*-Full of convenience or facility.

Harbour-*n*-A place where ships etc lie at anchor.

Dock-*n*-An enclosed place for ships.

On purpose-Purposely; deliberately.

Having stowed-Having laid up; having put in a suitable place.

To look about me-To see round about the place where I was.

2. But a little-Only a little.

Exceedingly-Very much; intensely.

Comfortable-*adj*-Full of comfort or relief.

Bower-*n*-Place of rest.

3. I got over the fence-I leapt over the hedge.

Fence-*n*-Hedge.

Laid me down-Laid myself down.

To rest-*v. t.*-To give repose or rest.

Weary-Tired; exhausted.

Judge you–You may judge; you may form an idea of.

What a surprise I must be in–How much must I have wondered.

Was awaked–Was made awake or sleepless roused from sleep.

4. I was so dead asleep–I was so fast asleep.

Being fatigued with–Being tired with; being exhausted with; tired out.

Rowing–Propelling the boat in water.

Paddling–Propelling by an oar or paddle.

Thoroughly–Completely; perfectly.

Dozing–Slumbering; sleeping lightly; being in a state of drowziness; being half-asleep.

Dreadfully–Terribly.

Consternation–*n*–Terror; dismay.

No sooner...than–As soon as.

No sooner...Poll sitting on the top of the hedge–As soon as my eyes were opened I saw my Poll sitting on the top of the fence.

Immediately–Instantly; quickly.

Just-*adv*-Exactly; precisely.

Bill-*n*-Beak.

5. However-*adv*-Nevertheless.

It was a good while before-It took me a long time before.

Compose-*v. t.*-To be free from disturbance; to be at rest; to regain one's composure.

I was amazed-I was puzzled.

Holding out-Stretching out.

Sociable-Fond of society or company.

Just as if he had been overjoyed-Exactly as if he had been transported with joy.

XI. The Californian Grizzly Bear.

Californian-Belonging to California (one of the largest of the United States.)

Grizzly-Somewhat gray.

Grizzly bear-A large and ferocious bear of America.

Formidable-*adj*-Exciting fear or terror.

Quadrupeds-Four-footed animals.

Carnivorous-*adj*-Flesh-eating.

Ordinarily-Commonly; generally.

He does not exceed eight or nine pounds in weight-His weight is not more than eight or nine pounds.

Light-Not deep.

Ridge-*n*-Top.

Coarse-*adj*-Rough; not smooth.

Wiry-*adj*-Curling.

Stiff-*adj*-Hard to the touch.

Numerous-*adj*-Countless; innumerable.

Offered-Yielded; gave.

Damage-Harm; injury.

Diligently-Industriously.

Reduced-Decreased; lessened.

2. Ranges-Wanders; rambles; roams.

The state-Viz. the state of California.

Prefers-Chooses; elects; likes.

Bushes-Jungles.

Whereas--While.

Timber-Wood used in building.

Is very tenacious of life-Clings with great

toughness to life; does not resign himself to death very easily.

Tenacious-*adj*-Tough; holding fast.

Seldom-*adv*-Hardly; scarcely.

Tough-*adj*-Hard.

Vital-Having connection with life; being that on which life depends.

Lungs--Organs for respiration or breathing in animals.

Liver-*n*-Stomach

Rifle-Balls-Gun bullets.

3. Dangerous-*adj*-Full of danger or peril.

Probability-*n*-Likelihood.

Outright-Altogether.

Ferocious-Fierce; furious.

He bears down all opposition-He over-comes all resistance.

Rises-Stands up.

Hind-Of the back part.

Strikes his enemy-Deals a blow at his foe.

Fore-paws-Front-paws.

Paw-*n*-Foot of quadrupeds having claws.

Still-Motionless.

For a while-For some time.

The bear is upon him again-The bear will attack him once more.

On an average-On a general estimate based on the comparison of diverse cases.

Yearly-In a year; every year; annually.

Are mutilated-Are maimed; are deprived; of limbs.

4. Fortunately-Luckily; happily.

Is not disposed-Is not inclined.

Assault-*n*-Attack.

Driven by hunger-Impelled by hunger.

Maternal-*adj*-Motherly.

Anxiety-*n*-Care; solicitude.

The dam-*n*-The female bear.

Cubs-*n*-Young ones of a bear.

On this account-For this reason.

Rarely-*adv*-Seldom.

Scarcity-*n*-Dearth; want.

Seasons of scarcity-Periods of great dearth; in times of want.

Instance-*n*-Example.

For some years past-For some years that have passed.

Clover-*n*-A species of plant.

Acorns-*n*-Fruits of the oak tree.

Species-*n*-Kinds; varieties.

Truffle-*n*-An eatable fungus. (Fungus is a plant that grows up or springs suddenly).

Tuber-*n*-An underground fleshy stem.

Is very fond of-Likes very much.

Fresh-*adj*-Not stale.

Pork-*n*-The flesh of swine.

Corrals-*n*-A pen or inclosure for horses or cattle.

Pens-Places where cattle are pent (=shut) up, Enclosure.

Feast upon-Enjoy a feast of.

Remains-The remainder; the rest part.

Putrid-*adj*--Emitting a bad smell on account of staleness.

6. Discovers-Finds out.

Elk-A species of deer.

Game-*n*-Object of prey..
Climbing-Ascending.
Invariably-As a rule; uniformly.

7. Playful-*adj*-Disposed to play; frolicsome.
Good-humoured-*adj*-Good-natured; of good disposition.
Haunches-*n*-Part of the body of men & quadrupeds between the last ribs and the thigh; hips.
Pranks-*n*--Gambols; playful tricks; sportive actions.
Box--*v. in.*-Fight with the hands (i, e. fore paws of the bear.)
Humour-*n*-Wit; sense.
Intelligence-*n*-Sense; wisdom.
Excursions-Journeys for pleasure or health trips.
Taste-*n*-Relish.
Juiciness-*n*-The property of having juice.
Greasiness-*n*-The quality of being greazy or fatty.
To delicate stomachs-Persons who cannot digest things easily.

Nauseating–Causing a sense of vomitting; sickening.

XIII. Exercise and Health.

Exercise–એક્સરસાઇઝ–Activity; putting in action of the limbs and faculties of our body etc. with a view to develope them.

Health–*n*–The state of being healthy; that state of our body in which the various faculties and organs are in a sound and efficient condition.

1. Human frame–Human body.

Have been formed–Have been made.

For action––For performing activity or functions of one kind or the other.

We are provided–We are endowed with; we are furnished with.

Bodily–*adj*–Belonging to the body; physical.

Mental–*adj*–Belonging to the mind.

Exercise–*v. t.*–Put them into activity; put them into exertion; use.

Within due limits-Within proper limits.

Muscular-મરકયુલર-Brawny; vigorous. It is an adjective formed from the noun " muscle " (મસલ) which means a definite portion of body which is useful for motion and exertion of power.

Clerk-કલાર્ક-One who does clerical (કલેરિકલ) or writing work.

You will see......limbs--You will understand how regular exercise tends to the development of the size (bulk) and strength of our limbs.

Limbs-Portions of the body.

2. Expands-*v. t.* Makes large; widens.

Purifies-*v. t.*-Renders pure; cleanses; makes fresh.

Brisk-*adj*-Active; vigorous; rapid.

Beneficial-*adj*-Advantageous.

Highly-In a great degree; considerably.

Beating-Pulsating.

Faster-*adv*-Quicker; with greater rapidity

Causes-Makes.

To breathe-To draw in breath or outer fresh air.

Rapidly-Quickly.

Breath-Process of breathing or drawing in and giving out air.

Consequently-*adv*-Hence, therefore, as a result thereof.

Energy-*n*-Activity; strength. power of doing work.

Pores-*n*-Holes.

To throw off-*v. int.*-To give out.

Waste-Useless

Waste matter-Refuse (રેફ્યુઝ); useless stuff.

Refuse-રેફ્યુઝ-Waste matter.

Process-પ્રોસેસ-A series of operations; work.

Game-*n*-Sport; play.

Strengthening-*pre. p.*-Making strong or vigorous.

Advantages-*n*-Benefits; profits.

3. Eastern-Belonging to eastern countries.

Monarch-*n*-King; sole ruler.

Having fallen into bad health--Suffering from want of health.

Sent for-Called.

Celebrated-Famous; welknown.

Physician-*n*-Doctor.

He noticed-He observed; he saw.

Unwieldy—Unmanageable; too bulky to be capable of being easily managed.

Patient-One who is under medical treatment.

Concluded-Inferred.

Lolled-Lay at ease; reclined; rested in a careless attitude.

All day long-The whole day.

Cushions-Pillows.

Ministers-Persons who form the body of king's advisers and carry out his orders.

Slaves-*n*-Servants.

Litter-*n*-A short of palanquin.

Partook of-Ate.

Delicacies-*n*-Delicate or nice or delicious dishes.

Delicacies of the table-Various sorts of delicious or tasteful dishes.

Luxurious living–Living a life of luxury.
Luxurious (લક્ઝ્યુરિયસ) is an adjective from luxury which means extravagant indulgence in pleasures of the table.

Luxurious–Given to luxury; concerned with the pleasures derived from rich food etc.

Neglect–*n*–Carelessness; disregard; want of attention.

Could end in–Could result in.

Bluntly-*adv*-Plainly.

Adopted-Put into practice; practised.

Expedient–*n*–Device; plan.

4\. Remedy–*n*–Means of recovery; cure; medicine.

Curious–*adj*–Strange; unfamiliar; such as cannot be made out.

Characters–*n*–Letters.

Palace–*n*–Mansion; the king's residence.

Presented-Gave; offered.

Magical–*adj*–Extraordinary; possessing supernatural qualities. Magical is an

adjective from " magic " which means the art of producing effects by supernatural means.

He would prescribe-He would order; he would lay down.

Directed-Asked; ordered; instructed.

Succeeding-*adj*-Following; next.

Magic number of three times three-It was a belief in old times that the number nine (three times three) possessed magical power.

Heavy-Mighty.

By the time he had reached the magic number of rounds-By the time he had practised this remedy nine times.

Number of rounds-Number of turns.

His majesty-An ornamental way of designating the king.

Dismissing-*pre. p.*-Sending (him) away.

Liberally—*adv*--Generously; with a free hand.

Rewarded-Gave him his recompense or return for the trouble he had taken.

The secret of his cure-The hidden virtue or merit of his remedy.

5. The mental powers-Powers of the mind such as thinking, remembering, imagining, inventing etc.

Follow the same rule-Are subject to the same law.

They are designed-They are meant; they are intended to.

Active-Working.

Maintaining-Sustaining; keeping up; keeping firm.

Improving-Bettering; making better.

Adopting-Adjusting; conforming; modifying so as to suit; making suitable for.

In adopting things to our needs-In so adjusting our relations with things that they may serve to fulfill our requirements.

In divising-In planning.

Choosing-Selecting.

Order-*n*-Methodical or systematic arrangement.

Such peoples are nevertheless......nature-such persons are however subject to the rules of nature.

Laws of nature-Uniformities in outside objects found out by means of observation. Nature means outside objects or external world. Things are related to one another as cause and effect. When the relation of cause and effect is regular and invariable i. e. when one thing is invariably observed to be accompanied or followed by another we say that both of them are governed by a law of nature. Healthy men are as a rule hardworking men. Therefore although some people have not got to do anything, the only guarantee of their health is that they should find out some work and apply them-

selves to it. Otherwise they will fall ill.

They will fall out of health–They will suffer in health.

Excursions–Trips.

Of greater service–Of greater usefulness.

Some end in view–Some object in view.

Natural objects–Objects of nature, e. g. a beautiful lake, a mountain etc.

XIV. The King and Miller.

This lesson contains a conversation between a king and one of his servants. The king had lost his way in a forest and was found in that condition by one of his servants who did not recognise him. The servant suspected him to be a poucher and during the conversation that followed the king was charmed with the simplicity and frankness of the servant. In the mean while a courtier arrived. The king rewarded the faithful servant who did his duty so well.

The king—It refers to king of England in ancient times. While journeying

through Sherwood, a famous forest in Nottinghamshire, the king lost his way.

The miller—Miller generally means one who attends a mill (a flour-mill). Here he is represented as one of the king's servants doing the duty of a game-keeper (i. e. one who protects the king's deer from being shot by any one except the king. His name is John Cokle, the Miller of Mansfield.

1. Aside—It is a direction meant for the audience and used very much in the dramas to denote that the man is soliloquizing, speaking, to-himself, speaking alone with none beside him. Aside=speaking to himself.

Public road–A way that is used for passage by the public or people in general.

I am lost–I have lost my way.

Of what advantage...to be a king–The king means that the fact that he

is a king of England is of no use whatsoever to him in the present circumstances.

Night shows no respect--Night does not exhibit any regard for me who am a king of England. He means to say that nature is not a respector of persons. It treats the high and the low in one and the same manner.

Not without his counsellors-Not without his body of advisers or ministers. The king is able to govern the realm with the joint advice of his advisers.

Magnificient-Splendid; full of splendour; glorious.

Flatterers-Persons who make a point of telling the good points of a man and suppress his bad points; persons whose profession is that of adulators.

Advantage-*n*-Profit; use.

Are we puffed up-Are we filled with pride.

In losing the monarch I have found the

man–While being deprived of the royal dignity, my eyes are opened to the real state and capacities of an ordinary man.

Report–*n*–Noise; sound.

Hark–*n*–Listen.

Villain–*n*–Rogue.

Sure–*adv*–surely; certainly.

Majesty–Royal dignity.

Throw majesty aside and let manhood do it–Let me shake off my royal dignity which won't help me in protecting myself from the hands of a villain and let me call to my aid manhood or bravery.

2\. I assure you–I tell you certainly.

Little better–You are a little better than a rogue.

Fired the gun–Discharged the gun; let off the gun; caused the gun to explode.

You lie–You tell a falsehood or an untruth

In this style–In this manner; in this fashion.

Upon my word-If you believe my word.

3. Confess-Admit.

I owe the king greater respect-I think it my duty to show greater respect to my king and therefore I am not expected to shoot the king's deer.

I heard a gun go off-I heard a gun being fired.

Poachers-Persons who steal away the birds of prey reserved by some one else for himself.

Robbers-*n*-Thieves.

Pray-*interj*-Please.

What is your business-What profession do you follow.

These are questions...used to-I am not accustomed to be addressed with such questions.

Honest-*adj*-Upright; sincere,

4. Acco nt-*n*-Description.

I shall make bold-I shall venture; I shall he bold enough to.

Authority-*n*-Power.

If I must give an account-If you want particulars of my authority.

Keepers-Preservers of game or beasts of prey. It is the duty of game keepers to prevent any one from shooting the game except their masters.

Suspected-On whom doubt or suspicion is fixed.

5. I must submit to my authority--I must obey or respect the authority delegated by me.

It is more than you deserve-You do not deserve to be listened to by me.

Unwilling-Not desirous.

Wrong-*n*-Injustice; harm.

Chase-*n*-Pursuit of game.

I am benighted-I am overtaken by darkness.

6. This does not sound well-You do not seem to speak the truth.

I was obliged--I was compelled; I was forced.

Be that as it may-Whatever it may be;

apart from the question that I am a courtier and I speak lies or not.

To convince you of it—To satisfy you about it.

If you will see me safe–If you will take me safely.

Give me a night's lodging–If you allow me to stay or lodge (sleep) for this night.

A purse-*n*–A bag.

7. Sufficient-*adj*–Enough.

Bribe–*n*–Inducement; enticement.

Both in a breath–Both at one and the same time.

Courtier–*n*–A person who attends the court or the king's assembly.

John Cockle is not courtier—John. Cockle is not a person like a courtier who can be induced to do an improper thing by means of a bribe.

He can do what he ought-He can do his duty without the inducement of a bribe.

I must own—I must admit.

To be acquainted with—To be familiar with; to have an intimate knowledge of.

Thee ! and thou !—These pronouns were formerly used in addressing inferiors. The miller still thinks that the king with whom he is talking is but a villain or at best a courtier if he believes the king's word and we have seen that he (the miller) has no respect whatsoever for courtiers. He therefore does not like to be addressed like an inferior by the king. He therefore resents or becomes angry when the king addresses him with the pronouns Thou and Thee.

Prithee—Used coloquially for 'I pray thee.'

Don't thee-and-thou me—Don't treat me like an inferior by addressing me with the pronouns thee and thou.

I believe I am...at least—I am sure I am as good a man as you are., if I

am not better than you.

I beg your pardon-I request to be excused or forgiven.

Nay-A particle showing negation; no.

Too familiar-Excessively intimate; unduly intimate or free.

Deserves it-Is fit for it; is sufficiently worthy of it.

Direct-Instruct; give instructions.

8. Direct you as best as I can-Direct you to the best of my knowledge; direct you as far as my information goes.

Entertainment-Treatment as a guest; hospitality.

In haste-In hurry; hurriedly.

Your majesty-This is a polite way of addressing the king.

Secured-Searched; inquired in.

Kneels-*v. int.*-Falls down at the feet of the king; prostrates himself at the royal feet.

Ill usage-Bad treatment.

Faithfully--*adv*--Sincerely; according to one's duty.

I am deeply in your debt-I am profoundly indebted or obliged to you.

Honourable-Worthy; guided only by the consideration of honour.

Rise etc.-This refers to an old custom of conferring knighthood. The king used to strike the recipient of honour a blow over the neck or shoulder with the flat (flat part) of a sword saying at the same to the man who is kneeling before him " Rise, sir etc. "

Badge-*n*-Sign; mark.

Knighthood-*n*-The position or rank of a knight (a sort of dignitary in the royal court.)

To support-To maintain; to keep up.

Dignity-Honour; position.

In some measure-To some extent.

To requite you-To reward you.

Revenue-*n*-Income.

XVI. Anecdotes of a Voyage Round the World.

Anecdotes-Small stories narrating detached incidents of life; biographical incidents.

Voyage-*n*-Journey; travel.

I was struck with-I was astonished; I was impressed with.

The magnificence---The splendour; the glory.

Spectacle-*n*-Scene; view.

Idea-Conception.

Almighty-*adj*-All powerful; omnipotent.

The creator-God; the Lord.

In watching--Is gazing at; is looking steadfastly at.

Perceived-Observed; saw.

Sail-*n*-A piece of cloth etc. spread to the wind to cause the ship to move in the water; the canvas of the ship. (સઢ).

Disappeared-Vanished; gone out of sight; ceased to appear.

Horizon–The line where the earth and sky seem to meet one another.

2. Desire–*n*–Inclination.

Hemisphere–*n*—Half of the globe. The earth is in the map represented in two divisions. Each division is called the hemisphere.

Dreams–Visions.

At length–*adv*–At last.

Unexpected–*p. p.*–That which was not expected or looked forward to; unforeseen; sudden; not looked for.

Offered–Presented.

Long-cherished–Entertained for a long time.

Wish–*n*–Desire; inclination.

The means of obtaining–The way in which to fulfil or gratify.

Obtained the command of–Became a captain of.

On a voyage of discovery–A journey undertaken with the object of bringing to light unknown portions of the globe.

Discovery-*n*-Finding out; bringing to light that which was unknown.

As I was of an age to leave school-As I was sufficiently grown up to leave the school.

Brest-One of the chief naval stations of France.

In the course of-During.

News-Piece of information; intelligence.

Beside myself with joy-Transported with joy; in the ecstacy of joy; excessively delighted.

Instructor-*n*-Teacher.

Fortunate-*adj*-Happy; lucky.

The moment of departure-The instant of departing or going away; the moment of starting off for voyage.

Arrived-Came; came near.

Brig-*n*-A ship with two masts.

To set sail-To sail for the voyage; to start for the voyage.

The anchor-*n*-A sort of iron implement used to hold ships at rest in shallow waters.

Was heaved up-Was lifted up; was taken up.

A cannon-A gun.

Fired-Let off; caused to explode.

Signal-Warning; a sign ef departure.

3. Mission-*n*-Aim, object.

To explore---*v. t.*-To search; to inquire about.

Whose situation guessed at rather than known-Whose position was more a matter of guess or conjecture than of a definite knowledge.

Situation-Position; the place where they are situated.

Was guessed-Was conjectured; was vaguely known or inferred.

We had orders-We had received instructions

To coast along-To sail along or by the side of.

Cheerful-*adj*-Happy; merry.

Industrious-*adj*-Busy; energetic devoted to constant work.

Which met our eyes-Which we saw.

Varied-*adj*-Various; diverse; different.

Now-Then-At one time; at another time.

A man-of-war-A government vessel used for the purposes of war.

Majestically-In a majestic or dignified manner; in an imposing manner; in a stately style.

A fleet-A colleetion; a number.

Tiny-small.

Fishing-*boats*-Boats used for fishing.

Skimmed past us-Passed or glided lightly by our side.

Dale—*n*—Valley; any hollow or surface depression bounded with mountains or hills.

In review-In a second view.

Appeared in review-appeared once more.

4. Approached-Came near; neared.

Severe-*adj*-Sharp; piercing; hard to bear.

Destined-Appointed.

Peninsula-*n*—A portion of land almost surrounded with water and connected to the mainland (principal land) by an isthmus.

Regretted–Felt sorry; was touched with regret or sorrow.

Resting-place–The place for halting or taking rest.

To traverse–To travel over.

Who was on the look out–Who was looking out for land; who was watching.

5. Was echoed–Was repeated in response.

We touched–We came near.

Remarkable–Memorable; noticeable; noteworthy.

Cone-shaped–Shaped like a cone; a cone is a solid figure having a circular base and tapering at the point.

Edge–Border.

Sight–*n*–Scene; spectacle.

Especially–*adv*–Particularly.

Snowy–Clad with snow; covered with ice.

Is gilded–Is made gold-coloured.

Navigation–*n*–Act of sailing.

Verdure–*n*–Green grass.

Free–Liberated from slavery.

Cultivators–Tillers.

Civil-Polite; acting like a well bred citizen.
Cordial-*adj*-hearty; sincere.
6. Lovely-Beautiful; attractive; such as one would fall in love with.
Monotonous-*adj*-Dreary; of one and the same character; of an unvarying nature; unvaried.
Prospect-*n*-The scene lying before our eyes.
To interest-*n*-To engage; to attract; to hold us in attention.
Corals-પરવાળાં.
Which were of exceeding beauty-Which were excessively charming.
Level-*n*-Surface.
To warn-*v. t.*-To give a warning; to give an indication of approaching danger; to caution.
Are concealed by-Are hidden under.
Perilous-Dangerous.
Snare-Trap.
Becomes entangled-Becomes ensnared.
Cannot be extricated-Cannot be made free; cannot be set free.

7. Our course was towards the North-We had to go northwards.

Which was considerably out of our direct route-Which was much out of our direct way.

Direct-Straight.

Route-Road; way; passage.

Capital-*n*-Chief city; the metropolis.

Climate-*n*-Atmosphere.

Singularly-Incomparably; remarkably.

Disagreeable-*adj*-Unpleasant.

Foggy-*adj*-Full of fog or mist.

Unhealthy-*adj*-Unfavourable to health.

Invisible-*adj*-That which cannot be seen.

Fogs-Mist; thick moist vapour rising from the ground in the early morning.

Which eveloped it-Which surrounded it; which encircled it.

Coasted-Sailed along.

All announced-Every thing indicated.

The southern latitudes-Divisions of the globe which are situated in the

tropical regions and are therefore hotter.

Latitude-An imaginary line concieved to pass horizontally from one side to the other and affording facilities in the measurement of the climate and temparature of the various regions through which it passes.

8. Green specks-Green points; dots.

When we lost sight of them-When they went out of our view.

To vary-To change; to introduce novelty or change in.

Prospect-*n*-View spreading itself before us.

Brilliant-*adj*-Full of lustre.

Tropical-*adj*-Warm; hot.

Compensated for-Made up for; were an equivalent for.

9. Nothing worthy of note-Nothing worth noting.

The sailor on the look out-The sailor on the watch.

The terror of all Europe-Who had caused

terror or strong fear in the heart of **Europe.**

He had **devastated**-He had destroyed; he had **ruined.**

10. Doubled-Marched or sailed around (so as to proceed along both sides of a cape)

Cape-*n*-A piece of land jutting into the sea beyond the coăst-line (L. Caput the head of. ભૂશીર=head of the land.)

Doubled the cape-Sailed round the cape.

Fertile-*adj*-Productive; yielding (fruits) fruitful.

Extensive-*adj*-Wide.

Chain of mountains-Range of mountains a number of mountains forming a straight row.

Traverses it-Crosses it; passes through it.

Lengthways-Lengthwise; in the direction of longitudes.

Numerous-*adj*-Numberless; countless.

Interior-*n*-Inner portion;

To penetrate far-To go into it to a great distance; penetrate-v.-int-means to

enter or pierce into the interior of.

Ferocity-*n*-Fierceness.

By which it is inhabited-Who dwell in it.

We made no stay-We did not stop or halt at.

Stationary-*adj*-At rest; not moving.

To make some expeditions-To make some marches; to make a journey into.

Expedition-Any important journey made by a body of men for some valuable end.

Part II.

Island-*n*-A piece of land surrounded on all sides by water.

The globe-*n*-A mass of earth; the earth.

Intended-Wanted.

Daring-*adj*-Venturesome; bold; courageous.

Ardour-*n*-Eagerness; vehemence.

Youthful ardour-Eagerness which is a characteristic of young men.

Determined-Resolved.

To be daunted by-To be terrified with; to be disheartened with; to be discouraged with.

Endeavours-*n*-Attempts.

To explore-*v. t.* To carry on search or inquiry in.

Set out-Started.

Accompanied by-In company of; attended by.

Anxious-*adj*-Eager; ardent; keen.

Boldly-*adv.*-Courageously; daringly.

Plunged into-Rushed into.

Slender-*adj*-Thin; delicate.

Thread of water-Current of water.

To lean over it-To be bent over it.

Moisture-*n*-Damp; water.

Burning-*pre. p.*-Blazing.

To destroy-*v. t.*-To ruin; to put to destruction.

Giant-Giant is here used as an adjective. It means " gigantic; big; enormous.

Majestic-*adj*-Grand; imposing.

Hung-*v. t.*-Suspended.

Faded-*p. p.*-Dried up.

Parched-*p. p.*-Dried up in the heat of the sun.

Crackled-*v. in.*-Made slight noise by being trampled and cracked under our feet.

Para 3.

In spite of-Notwithstanding.

Afforded-Yielded; given.

Exhausted-Tired out; worn out in energy.

Proceeded-Continued marching on; progressed.

Entangled-Involved with one another; intricate.

To penetrate-To go into; to enter.

I am too...at present-I am so tired out that I cannot move as much as a step for the present.

Consented-Agreed.

Biscuit-*n*-A preparation of food used generally with tea.

Look-out-Watch.

Sharp-Keen.

Be taken by surprise--Be attacked unawares; be attached suddenly and unexpectedly.

A rustling-A noise made by anything passing through dried leaves.

Cautiously-*adv*-Carefully; in a cautious manner.

ompanion-*n*-Friend.

Savage-*n*-One who lives in the forest; a denizen of the woods; barbarian.

Barbarian-*n*-Savage.

Had advanced-Had proceeded.

Countenance-*n*-Appearance; face; features.

Had an expression of-Bore indications or marks of.

Malignity-*n*-Malice; bad temper; inimical disposition.

Stooping-Bent down.

Gait-*n*-Manner of walking; mode of going.

Burst out laughing-Was moved to loud laughter.

4. Orang--utan--*n*--A species of monkey

resembling in many particulars a human being.

Molest-Trouble; harass.

Drew me aside-Pushed me gently on one side.

The man of the woods-The species of monkey who is like a human being in most of the particulars; the orang-utan.

We were not destined-It was not our destiny or good luck.

Intently-*adv*-In a steadfast manner; with a fixed gaze.

Brandishing-*pre. p.*-Shaking in a threatening manner.

Bounded-Leapt; sprang.

Sprang-Leapt.

Sprang backwards-Shrunk back.

Fired-*v. int*-Let off the gun.

Slightly-A little.

Paces-*n*-Steps.

Violent-*adj*-Furious; strong.

5. To spring-To pounce.

Slipped-Moved aside.
To lose ourselves-To bo lost; to lose the way.
To retrace-To trace back; to withdraw.
Singular-*adj*-Curious; unlike anything we had heard before.
Hissing noise-Noise made by a serpent.
He was rearing up—He was raising himself up.
Fatal-*adj*-Deadly; that ends in death.
Spring-*n*-Leap.
The butt end-The heavy end.
Gave a shout-Shouted out; screamed; cried out in a sharp manner.
Fortunately-Happily; luckily.
The reptile-The serpent.
Crested-Possessed of a crest.
Glistening-Shining; radiant; lustrous.
Uncoiled-Took off the coil; to coil means to twist spinally or in a round manner; uncoiled means untwisted.
The thicket-*n*-The bush.

6. Thankful-Obliged.

Venomous-Poisonous; full of venom or poison.

Have occasioned-Have caused.

Ramble-*n*-Wandering.

Emerged-Came out.

Were strolling-Were moving leisurely; were wandering idly without any fixed purpose.

Beach-*n*-Shore; bank; cost.

Congratulate-To give complements to.

Curious--Exciting curiosity; strange; unknown.

To stuff-To fill their skins in order to preserve them and prevent their bodies from putrifying.

Specimens-Samples; models.

7. To content myself-To be satisfied with; to remain contented with.

Leisure hours-Spare hours; hours in which there is no work to do.

Colonies-*n*-Place inhabited by settlers or emigrants.

Native-Original.

Destitute of-Wanting in; lacking in; not possessed of.

8. Favourable-Friendly; advantageous; affording convenience or facilities.

Weather-*n*-General atmospheric conditions.

Changed for the worse;-Became unfavourable.

Were tossed-Were pushed up and down.

Imminent-Impending; near at hand.

Had abated-Had diminished.

Rough-Not smooth; stormy; not peaceful.

Descried-Saw from a distance.

Struggling-*pre. p.*-Striving; labouring hard making great efforts.

Telescope-*n*-A glass instrument that makes distant objects visible; a magnifying glass.

To hoist-*v. t*-To raise up.

A signal of distress-A sign indicating that some men had got into trouble.

Distress-*n*-Pain; trouble; misery.

Steered-Propelled our vessel.

Venturous-*adj*-Daring; courageous; enterprising.

Violence–Fury.

Crew–*n*–A body of sailors on board a ship.

9. Sufferings–*n*–Hardships; troubles; miseries.

Broken–Not distinctly continuous; interrupted at many places.

Stammered out–Said in a broken voice.

Instantly–Immediately.

Were conveyed to–Were carried to; were taken to.

Cabin–*n*–An apartment in a ship occupied by officers or passengers of the ships.

Care–attention.

Bestowed upon–Directed to.

Skill–Ability.

Surgeon–A medical officer.

Expired–Died.

Who survived–Who were living; who remained alive.

Anxiety–Concern; eagerness.

Related–Narrated; described.

———

Part III.

Have guessed-Conjuctured.

Lieutenant-*n*-An officer next in rank belove a captain.

A frigate-*n*-A ship of war having great speed.

Bound for-Intended for.

Seaworthy-*adj*-Bring in a fit condition for a voyage in the sea.

Which unfortunately proved to be the case-Which unluckily turned out to be the true states of facts.

Which drove us for out our course-Which forced us to shift from our course.

Discovered-Found out.

We had sprung a leak-Our vessel had become leaky.

Leak-A hole in a ship which allows the sea-water to come in and sink the ship.

Pumps-Mechanical devices for pumping out or removing water that comes through the beak.

Inevitable-Certain to take place; unavoidable.

2. Was upset-Was upturned; was turned over.

Met a watery grave-Were drowned in the sea; met with death in the sea.

Salt pork-*n*-Fish seasoned with salt to make it tasteful.

A barrel-A big wooden vessel; a cask.

Quitting-Abandoning.

Intense-*adj*-Violent; severe.

Frantic-*adj*-Mad; seized with frenzy.

To which we were exposed-To which we were subject; to which we were laid bare.

Were exposed-Were subject to; were laid bare to the effect of.

Insupportable-*adj*-Unbearable; unendurable.

3. Aggravated-Augmented; increased; added to the weight of; made worse.

Relieving-Freeing them from; removing; diminishing.

Could not refrain-Could not stop themselves from; could not avoid taking; could not abstain from.

Delirium-*n*-Madness.

Lost their senses-Lost the use of their faculties; became mad.

In frenzy-In a fit of madness.

Perished-Died; met their death.

Gloomy--*adj*--Melancholy; overcast with sadness or gloom.

Consciousness—The faculty of knowing what goes on in one's mind as well as round about.

Having obtained-Having remained aloof; having refrained.

4. Was confused-Was embarrassed.

I could scarcely form connected thoughts-I could hardly think in a connected manner.

The effort was too much for me-The effort was beyond my powers.

Surviving-Remaining alive.

Spared no pains-Took all possible trouble.

Fell in with-Happened to meet.

A log-book-A register of voyage; a book in which entry is made of all par-

ticulars that relate to the voyage of a ship.

Minute-*adj*-Detailed; containing full particulars.

Adventures-*n*-Enterprizes.

I should never have done-I should never have finished.

Succeeded-Triumphed.

We succeeded in our object-We achieved our object or aim.

To ascertain-To make certain; to know for certain.

Exact-Precise.

Insignificant-Of no importance; unimportant.

Navigators-Sailors.

6. Business-*n*-Work; task.

Steered-Propelled our ship.

Disagreeable-Unpleasant.

Extremity-*n*-End.

Perilous-*adj*-Dangerous.

Affair-Business.

Raging-Stormy; angry.

Our spirits rose-We became more and more spirited; we began to be more cheerful.

Concerning-In connection with; as regards.

Comrades-Companions; friends.

Vegetation—*n*-.Vegetable growth; herbs plants etc.

Of the tropics-Of tropical or hot countrie

Invalids—Persons who suffer from bad health.

9. Tranquility-*n*-Calmness; quiet.

Having been preserved-Having been spared; having been saved.

We had encountered-We had met with; we had faced.

XVIII. The Canterbury Pilgrims.

Pilgrim-*n*-One who travels from his own country to visit a shrine or sacred place.

1. Thomas Becket-He is a welknown personage and flourished in the reign of Henry II. He was archbishop of

Canterbury. In performing the responsible functions of an archbishop he incurred royal displeasure and was stabbed by royal orders in 1170.

Saint-A sacred person.

Tomb-Grave; the place where a person is buried.

Cathedral-The principal church in a diocese or parish; that which is the church of the bishop.

Pilgrimage-A journey to shrine or sacred place.

2. Geoffrey Chaucer-A poet who flourished in the reigns of Edward III and Richard II.

Put up there-Halted there; lodged there.

Inn-A place for boarding and sleeping; a hotel.

Errand-A special business.

3. Pleasant-Agreeable; cheerful.

Is taken up-Is made up of; consists of.

4. Adventures-Daring incidents; enterprizes.

Giants-*n*-Imaginary beings of enormous proportions.

Fairies-*n*-Imaginary beings having human forms and possessed of supernatural attributes; elves.

To realise-To understand clearly.

Squire-*n*-A person who attends a knight; a page of a knight.

Parson-*n*-A priest.

6. Who bustled about-Who always wanted to show off himself and increase his self-importance by making bustle or noise.

Pastime-Amusement; that which helps in passing time.

Who had made much wealth-Who had got very rich.

The Black Death-A name applied to the famous plague that prevailed in the reign of Edward III. . and first visited Europe in the 14th century.

Abess-A female head of a convent of nuns or holy women.

Nunnery-A place where nuns or holy wo-

men, who have devoted their lives to religion, reside.

Canter-*n*-Moderate gallop.

XX. The Three Giants.

Gambolling-*pre. p.*-Playing; sporting.

Pedlar-*n*-A petty dealer that carries his wares with him; a travelling seller.

Wares-*n*-Articles of merchandise; things to sell.

Purchases-*n*-Bargains; acts of purchasing or buying.

Means-*n*-Income; resources; revenue.

Refreshment-*n*-Something by which a man is refreshed or made fresh.

Overcrowded-*p. p.*-Crowded or filled to excess.

Outhouse-*n*-A small house near the principal one (in house).

A coverlid-*n*-Upper covering for a bed, a small cover; a coverlet.

Ay-*interj*-Yes I agree to your offer.

And a blessing to you for it-And I bless you for it.

In return—As a recompense; to compensate you for the trouble you are put to by me.

To while away-To cause (time) to pass away pleasantly.

2. Crowded-Gathered to-gether.

Giants-Beings of enormous proportions resembling men in form.

Fairies-Imaginary little beings having human form and possessed of supernatural qualities,

Pooh-*interj*-A term of contempt or disgust.

True-*adj*--Real; not imaginary; not fictitious.

Sense-*n*-Meaning; significance.

Pray-*interj*-Please.

Fables-*n*-Fictitious stories.

Moral-*n*-A practical lesson inculcated by a story.

St pid-*n*-Idiotic; foolish.

3. I shall have a hard matter-It shall be a difficult thing for me.

To satisfy-To gratify; to please.

Marvellous-Wonderful; astonishing.

Patting-Giving a stroke tenderly.

To suit your taste-To fit in with your likings.

4. For aught I know-Contrary to anything which I know.

Labouring-*pre. p*-Hard working.

Encumbered-Burdened.

To seek his fortune-To find out what fate had in store for him; to make money.

Who felt the same distress-Who were suffering from want or means.

To fit themselves out-To make preparations for journey; to equip themselves for journey.

To pay their passage-To pay the fare for going to.

Colonies-Places in which emigrants from a country settle themselves.

Farms-n-Fields.

For just a mere nothing-At a merely trifling cost.

Set off-Started.

They embarked for-They sat in a vessel going to.

Recollect-Recall to mind; remember.

It matters not-It is of no importance.

Folks-People.

5. Beyond all reckoning-Beyond all calculation.

Do what they could-In spite of what they could do.

Could manage-Could keep into control; could check.

Drifted-Was carried at random (by the force of wind).

Struck upon-Was dashed against.

Was wrecked-Was broken to pieces.

Had much ado-Had to take great trouble.

Somewhat-Partially; slightly; to some extent.

Were solaced-Were comforted; felt cheerful.

Inhabitants-Tenants; residents.

So much the better-To that extent it is the better for us.

We shall have it all to ourselves-We shall have to utilise all of it for ourselves.

Farming toos-*n*-Implements for carrying on the work of a farm.

Wreck-*n*-Ruins.

Pans-*n*-Flat dishes.

Coop-*n*-A box for poultry.

Were trudging off-Were travelling on foot with more or less exertion.

Hallooed out-Cried out loudly.

Ashore-On the shore.

To make my story short-To be brief.

Settled themselves—They made arrangements for themselves.

Pretty-Tolerably.

7. Neat-*adj*-Clean.

Log-house-A house made of logs or pieces of woods.

In abundance-In plenty; plentifully.

Bruising-Making it into pieces.

To make both ends meet-To produce as much as is required for consumption.

Ghost-A spirit; an apparition.

Youth must have patience with old age—Young men should be patient (not in hurry in order to suit the taste of an old man).

Scamper-To run speedily; to hasten away.

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2. Giant "Flowing Water."

Was taking a stroll-Was enjoying a walk in a leisurely manner.

To assist-Help; to aid.

Worn out-Fatigued; exhausted.

Wounded-Flowed in a zigzag manner; meandered.

Overshaded-Shaded over; covered over with.

He could not find it in his heart-He did not like to.

Shudder-Be terrified; be seized with fear.

Enormous-*adj*-Huge.

Good-humoured–Good-natured; cheerful.

Dazzling–*pre. p.*–Shining excessively.

Reflected–Threw back (light); cast back (rays).

2. Lost in amazement–Sunk in wonder or astonishment.

Hesitated–Doubted; was reluctant to believe in the words of the giant.

Felt inclined–Was willing.

Step by step–Gradually; slowly.

Being inclined to do evil–Being desirous to work harm.

3. Rather–*adv.*–Slightly.

Hung back–Shrank; hesitated.

Having saddled him–Having put a saddle (consisting of pieces of wood) on his back.

Saddle–*n*–A leather piece put on the back of a horse to make oneself comfortable on it and used for riding horses.

Trotted–Walked by taking easy bounds as horses generally do.

Glided on–Moved gently on.

Smoothly–*adv*–Without jerks or jolts.

At a pretty brisk pace–At a fairly considerable speed.

Brisk–Rapid; quick.

6. Was astounded-Was struck with amazement.

Monstrous–Enormous; huge.

Whether she was in her right senses–Whether she had not gone mad.

It was only too good to be true–It was so good that it can scarcely be true.

Fare–*n*–food.

A draught-The quantity of any liquid drunk once; as much quantity as can be taken by one act of drinking.(ઘૂંટડો)

Exclaimed–Cried out.

Spirits–Wine.

Malt liquor–A sort of drink prepared from malt (i. e. grain, and generally barley).

Ay–yes.

Quoth–Said; a form that is now-a-days

used only in poetry and but rarely in prose.

When I am not employed-When I am not busy.

Wages-Money given to a hired labourer for his work.

7. Overjoyed--Delighted excessively; transported with joy.

Put their heads to-gether-Consulted one another.

To settle-To determine; to resolve.

Quarry-A mine of stones.

As steadily-As firmly; as unintermittantly.

Interrupting-Stopping in the middle.

8. Acqua-fluens-Flowing water.

Significant-Sensible; having significance.

GIANT "WINDY."

1. Benefit-Advantage; profit; gain.

General-Common; confined not to any particular man.

Seldom-*adv*-Hardly; scarcely.

To repose-To take rest.

Frequents–Often visits.

When he is in the humour-When he has got a liking for work; when he is inclined to work.

Variable-Changeable; inconstant.

Temper–Nature; disposition.

Of a variable temper–Of a changing nature.

Works me up into a rage–And forces me to be angry.

Rage–*n*-Anger; fury.

2. Search–*n*–Inquiry.

Magnificent—Splendid; grand; imposing; stately.

Summit-*n*–Top.

Transparent–Not opaque; such as can be seen through.

Uncertainty-Variability.

Mustering up his courage–Summoning up his courage.

To accost him–To speak to him; to address him.

3. Ventosus–Latin for "windy."

If you will let me have my own way-If you will let me follow my own likings.

Grovelling-*adj*-Abject; mean.

Plods on-Works laboriously on.

Uniform-Constant; unvarying; unchanging.

Pace-*n*-Speed.

Ruffling-Disturbing.

Placid-*adj*-Calm.

Jog on-To move along with but little speed.

A little faster-A bit more quickly.

Lend him a helping hand-Assit him in his work.

When he is laden with-When he is burdened with.

4. Accused of-Charged with.

Sluggishness-Slowness; want of quickness.

Prodigious-Wonderful; enormous.

On the brow of-On the elevated portion of.

Elevated-Speed.

5. Confinement-Imprisonment.

When I have a mind to it—When I feel inclined to work.

Tractable—Obedient; easily manageable.

To manage—To control.

6. Confide—Trust; entrust; give in charge of.

They were conveyed—They were carried away.

Veer—Turn.

Fickleness—Inconstancy; variability of temper.

Weathercock—A figure on the top of a spire which changes with the wind and hence shows its direction; hence metaphorically used of a fickle and inconstant person.

Place of destination—The place where the goods were meant to be carried.

No less importance—Equally important.

GIANT "STEAM."

1. Cupboards—Enclosures in a room with shelves to receive cups; dishes etc.

2. Of our species-Of our kind.
Truant-Prone to wandering.
Island-A piece of land surrounded on all sides by water.
Salamanders-Varieties of lizards formerly believed to be capable of living in fire.
Sultry-*adj*-Very hot; burning.
Left-Abandoned.

3. Enterprising-Daring; bold.
Was not wholly discouraged-Did not lose his heart; did not lose his courage.
Runaway-Truant; one who was disposed to run away.
Abandoned-Left.
Temperature-Degree of warmth or heat.
Vigour-*n*-Strength; force.
Occasionally--Sometimes, on some occasions.

4. By report-By hear-say; from indirect knowledge.
Just the reverse-Just the opposite.

Appetite-*n*-Hunger; liking for food.

Principal-*adj*-Chief.

Merits-*n*-good qualities.

To procure him-To get him.

5. Devours-Eats.

Provided-If; on the condition that.

He is imprisoned-He is confined.

Be squeezed into-Be pressed into.

Very small compass-Very small space.

6. Cylindrical-*adj*-Long and round.

I defy him-I challenge him.

To burst-To break open.

Crack-Burst, break.

Stouter-*adj*-Stronger.

When he is much heated by passion-When he is much excited by anger.

It would serve him the purpose-It would be useful to him for the purpose.

He would make nothing-He would not be obstructed by.

To vent-To give vent to; to spend; to allow freedom to.

Temperate–Moderate.

Off they posted–Away they went.

In enclosing–In confining; in imprisoning.

Vaporifer–Bearer of vapour; here it means 'steam.'

Was captured–Was seized; was taken to confinement.

To come to terms–To come to an agreement.

To saw–To break into pieces by means of a saw.

A manufactory–*n*–A building in which goods are manufactured or made; a factory.

After a few years had passed over their heads–After a few years expired.

Manufactures–*n*–Operations of reducing raw materials to a state fit for use.

Commerce–*n*–Trade.

Uninterrupted–Unbroken; continuous; constant.

Prosperity–Good fortune; affluence.

Narrative–*n*–Story.

With a shrug of his shoulders-With moving up slightly his shoulders.

Setting us alonging-Making us long for or desire.

Discontented-Dissatisfied.

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5. WHAT IS ALL MEANT.

What it all meant-What it all signified.

1. Arch-Cunning; sly; roguish.

Stupid-Senseless; nonsensical; silly.

Moral-Practical lesson inculcated by a fable.

The children had better go to bed-It would be better for the children (who don't like the moral) to go to bed.

To yawn-To open the mouth widely on account of drowziness.

2. In reality-In truth.

In astonishment-In wonder.

Behold-See; observe.

Scratching-Rubbing slightly with a hand.

Without requiring-Without needing.

That never struck me before-That idea never occurred to me before.

3. Cargoes-Loads.

Shallow-Not deep.

An oar-A staff used in propelling boats.

It must be confessed-It must be admitted that.

Fiction-*n*-A tale or story composed for amusement.

4. To guess-To conjecture.

Thoughtfully-In a serious manner.

5. Grateful-Thankful

Blessings-Blessed or pleasant things.

Cylinder-*n*-The box in a steam engine from which the force of the steam is conducted to the wheels.

Sets all factories in motion-Makes all factories do their work.

Factories-*n*-Places where goods are manufactured.

They do not take the work out of his hands-They do not make man idle or unemployed.

Thrive-Are in a prosperoue condition; prosper.

Capital -Able; first class.

Sawyer-One who saws wood.

Joking-Making fun.

Credit-*n*-Fame; reputation.

Dame-*n*-Old woman.

In spite of-Notwithstanding

Without the help of etc-In absence of the aid of water, wind and steam.

XXII. The Two Friend of Syracuse.

Tyrant-An oppressor; a king who rules his subject with a high-handed policy.

Uncertain-Changing; fickle; variable; inconstant.

Originally-*adv*-In the beginning.

Talents-*n*-Abilities.

Situations-*n*-Posts; appointments.

General-*n*-Leader.

To establish-To found.

2. A council of magistrates-An assembly of

men electcd by the people to rule over them.

Rendered-Made.

By far the chief city-To a great extent the principal town.

Contrived-Tried; Managed.

Durst attempt-Ventured to try; made bold to try.

To overthrow his power-To destroy his authority; to undermine his power.

Scholar-A man devoted to learning.

Philosophy-The science of ultimate wisdom or truth.

Poetry-*n*-A sort of composition which largely contains a language suited to the manifestation of great passion and imagination.

Generous-*n*-Noble; liberal; magnanimous.

Spirit-*n*-Nature; disposition.

The sense-The consciousness; the knowledge.

Hated-Disliked. dispised.

Assuming-Taking upon himself.

Harsh-*adj*-Severe; cruel.

Suspicious-Prone to distrust every one; distrustful.

3. Chamber-*n*-A room.

Hollowed-Carved out in.

State prison-Royal prison-house.

Constructed with-Furnished with; provided with.

Gallaries-*n*-Passages.

To conduct-*v. t.*-To convey; to communicate.

He might overhear-He might hear unseen; he might hear secretly without being percieved by the other party.

Captives-Prisoners; persons put into prison.

Anecdote-A story; a biographical incident.

Famous-Welknown; celebrated.

Proverb-*n*-A saying.

He took him at his word-The king believed in what his friend Damocles said.

Banquet-A rich feast; a rich party-dinner.

Delicious-Tasteful; pleasant to taste.

Costly-Rich.

Perfumes-*n*-Scents.

Damocles sword–When a person is in a very uneasy situation created by another, the man is said to be one with Damocles sword hanging on him

4. Trench–A ditch.

Draw-bridge–A sort of moveable bridge which can be passed over and off the ditch at pleasure.

To singe off–To burn; to remove by burning.

Composed–Wrote.

Sending for–Calling.

Adverse–Hostile; unsympathetic.

Critic–Judge; one who gives an estimate of the character of the work done by another.

• Compliment–*n*–A flattering remark.

Forgive–*v. t.*–Pardon.

5. They should have been current–They should have prevailed.

How easily it was incurred–How easily his anger was excited.

Stern–Severe; austere.

Was sentenced to death–*Was* punished with death; was doomed to die.

Suspicion-*n*-Distrust.

Appointed-Fixed for the delivery of the sentence or punishment.

6. Surety-Pledge (જામીન.)

Was liberated-*W*as made free.

Execution-Hanging.

Drew near-Approached.

Broken his promise-Failed to keep his word.

Generous-Noble-minded.

Valuable-Precious; costly.

7. The place of execution-The place where he was to be put to death by being hanged.

To feast his eyes-To delight his eyes.

Multitude-*n*-Crowd; collection of men.

Contrary-Unfavourable; adverse.

Office-*n*-Work; duty.

8. Was on the scaffold-Mounted the elevated platform where the criminal was to be executed.

Quarters-Directions; corners.

Fatal-Deadly; ill-fated; unfortunate.

XXIV. How the Rajah took Census.

Census-*n*-Numbering the people.

1. Rajah-*n*-A vernacular word naturalised in English; it means a king or chief.

Lombock-A small island in the Malay archipalago (i. e. a group of islands).

Revenues-*n*-Income.

Were derived-Were obtained.

Head-tax-A tax to be paid by every man whether young or old in the state.

Annually-Yearly; every year.

Well off-Prosperous; in a thriving condition.

Storehouses-*n*-A place where the tax collected in kind was stored.

Compassion-Pity; sympathy.

Passed over-Permitted their short measure to pass.

Short-measure-Not full measure.

Dignity-Rank; position.

Keep up-Maintain.

Granaries-*n*-Places where grain is stored.

2. Likewise-In the same manner.

Tribute-Tax paid by the people.

Alleged-State.

Falling off-Decrease; deficit.

3. Notice-Observed.

Handsomer-Finer; more elegant.

Ivory-*n*-The substance composing the tusks of an elephant.

Emeralds-*n*-A precious stone whose colour is green.

Sparkled-Flashed; show brightly.

The tribute-rice-Rice collected as a tax.

Be not cheated out of more rice-Be not deprived by deceit of the due quantity of rice.

4. What is was for-What was the royal motive in taking the census.

To agree-To tally.

Evident-Clear.

To answer his purpose-To serve his purpose.

Must suspect-Must doubt.

To make sure of this-To make certainty about it.

Problem-A difficult question.

Could not solve it-Could not find a way of working the question out.

Favourite-Beloved.

5. Had bewitched-Had exercised on evil influence.

Unfortunate-*adj*-Unlucky.

Squinted-Looked askance; looked obliquely.

Graciously-*adv*-Mercifully.

Port-*n*-Harbour.

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2. The Rajah's Device.

Device-*n*-Plan; contrivance.

1. Unaccountable-Unexplainable; that which can not be accounted for or explained.

Melancholy-*n*-Sorrow; dejection of mind.

After...melancholy--When this unexplainable sorrow had continued for week.

Anxious-*adj*-Eager.

Addressed-Spoke to them.

To near the top-To approach the vicinity of the top.

Furnish-Provide; supply.

Cleared away the jungle--Removed all rubbish from the jungle.

Smoothed—Made smooth removed the roughness of.

Steep-*adj*-Ascending or descending with great inclination; precipitious.

Craggy--Full of crags or steep broken rocks.

Torrents-A rapidly flowing stream.

Ledges-*n*-Ridges.

To bridge across-To serve as a bridge across.

A chasm-A deep cleft; an abyss.

Constructing-Erecting; building.

A precipice-A sloping or steep piece of mountain.

Superintended-Supervised; did the work of an overseer.

Sheds-Structures raised for a temporary purpose.

Well thatched-Well covered over.

Attendants-*n*-Servants.

Rank-Dignity; position.

Authority-*n*-Power.

To do honour-To pay their respects to.

Was salted-Was seasoned with salt.

Spicy-*adj*-Fragrant.

Betelnut-સોપારી.

Tobacco pouch-A bag for holding tobacco.

Brim-Edge.

To the brim-Fully.

5. In advance-Before hand.

Encamped-Fixed their tents; halted.

Grouls-Evil beings supposed to prey on human bodies.

Nightly-Every night.

Haunt-Visit; frequent.

Gloomy-*adj*-Dark.

Avenues-*n*-shady passages between rows of trees.

The Procession to the Mountain

1. Procession-*n*-A train of porsons etc moving forward.

To conduct *v. t.*-To convey; to led.

Relations-Relatives; persons connected by blood.

Mounted-Rode; ascended on.

Whose tails swept the ground-Whose tails reached as far as the ground.

Stirrups-પેંગડાં.

Gay-Showy; splendid; fine.

Tastefully-In a nice manner; in a fashionable manner.

To bring up the rear-To follow up.

2. In respect-Respectfully; as a mark of honour.

Got off his horse-Dismounted; alighted from his horse.

Stakes-Straight long pieces of wooden sticks.

A knot-A number; a collection.

Was consumed-Was eaten away.

Conjectures-*n*-Guesses.

3. Sparkling-*pre. p.*-Gleaming; shining.

Armed with-Equipped with.

Toiled-Laboured; worked hard.

Rugged-Rough.

4. Peak-Summit; top.

Sheltered from-Protected from.

5. Debating-Discussing; argui g.

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4. WHAT CAME OF IT.

What came of it-What was the result of the procession.

1. Summoned-Called; sent for.

Had been handed round-Had been circulated.

Trance-*n*-Swoon; state in which the soul seems to pass out of the body.

Burnished-Polished.

2. Calamity-Misery; adversity.

Crisses-Sorts of crooked daggers or knives which are used by the Malay people.

Virtue-Power (of removing sickness); efficacy.

Grievous-*adj*-Causing grief.

3. Communicated-Imparted; conveyed

News-Piece of information.

Accuracy-*n*-Precision; exactness.

Clasp-*n*-A short of strap.

4. Forge-*n*-A smithy; a furnace in which

iron or other metal is heated and then hammered.

Bellows-*n*-ધમણ.

They might be wanted-They might be required.

5. That wanted but little of the full amount-That brought in nearly the full measure.

Strictly-Accurately; exactly.

Mildly-*adv*-Gently; in a courtious manner.

Produce-*n*-Income.

Kept back-Held back; withheld.

6. Sacred-*adj*-Holy.

Miraculous-Magical; wonderful.

Powers-Virtues; merits.

Was convinced-Was persuaded with certainty; felt certain.

With heavy hearts-Sorrowfully; with sad minds.

Was not the fault their own-Did not the fault be wholly with their party ?

THE STORY OF COLUMBUS.

Century-A period of hun lred year.

Geography-*n*-The science which treats of the world and its inhabitants.

Immense-Huge; very big.

Globe-A round solid body; a ball; a sphere.

Usual-Common; General.

Respecting-Concerning.

Stretched away-Which extended.

Voyages of discovery-Journeys undertaken with a view to find out unknown portions of the earth.

Navigators-*n*-Sailors.

Conferred-Gave; bestowed.

Lasting-Of a durable nature; permanent.

Excited-Gave rise to.

2. Wool-comber-One whose profession is to comb (i. e. separate & cleanse) wool.

As their means afforded-As their riches permitted.

Sea-port town-Marine town; town situated in the vicinity of the sea.

Columbus was no exception to the rule—Columbus, as was the case with the other boys, was fond of the sea.

Astronomy-*n*-The science of the heavens.

Navigation-*n*-The art of sailing.

Sciences-*n*-Systematised branches or departments of knowledge.

Trading vessels-Merchant vessels; vessels carrying on articles of trade.

3. Examined with care-Perused with great circumspection.

Chart-A sheet of any kind on which information (especially relating to the sea, coasts, islands, the course of ships etc) is exhibited in a tabulated form; a marine map.

He was convinced-He was led to believe fully.

Rumours-Idle reports.

4. When he laid his plans before Philip—When he submitted his plans before Philip

To fit out-To make preparations for.

An expedition–A voyage undertaken for some valuable end in view.

Pirates–*n*–Robbers on the sea.

Who had begged his way–Who had maintained him while on the way to Madrid, by means of begging.

Was introduced–Was ushered into the presence of; was brought into the notice of.

Project–Plans.

Weary–Dreary; tiresome.

Perilous–*adj*–Dangerous; involving risk.

Enterprise–*n*–Undertaking; task.

Conditions–*n*–Terms of agreement.

Viceroy–*n*–One who rules in place of the king.

Admiral–*n*–A naval officer of the highest rank; a commander of a navy or fleet.

The tenths–The tenth parts.

Privileges–Rights; special advantages.

Should descend to his family–Should be enjoyed by his posterity.

Westward-In the western direction.
In imminent danger-In immediate peril.
Anxious-*adj*-Eager.
Patiently-In a patient manner.
Were afraid of being ship-wrecked-Were afraid that the ship would be wrecked or broken to pieces.
Crew-Men living on board a ship.
Threatened-Menaced.
Threatened to break out in open mutiny-Showed that an open revolt was impending.
Proposed-Suggested.
Captain-*n*-Chief; head.
Should be thrown overboard-Should be flung from the ship into the sea.
Homeward-In the direction of their home.

7. To calm-To pacify; to quiet.
Gloom-*n*-Melancholy; heaviness of mind.
Ill-will-*n*-Absence of good will; want of friendly terms.
Cleared away-Was removed; was put an end to.

Relieved their minds-Removed their anxieties; made them cheerful.

8. Search-*n*-Inquiry; investigation.

Threatening-Giving a threat or warning of.

The unmanageable men; men who cannot be kept in control.

Were manned-Were supplied with men.

Were armed-Were furnished with arms or implements of attack end defence.

Rowed towards-Sailed towards; propelled their boats in the direction of.

To set foot-To land on; to place one's foot on.

The New World-It is so-called in contra-distinction to the Old World. It is used to denote the continent of America of which the ancients knew nothing and which was discovered by Columbus.

Kneeling down-Falling on their knees; bending down; prostrating themselves in an attitude of prayer.

Earnestly-Eagerly; anxiously.

Had occupied-Had taken up.

9. Well-wooded-abounding in good varieties of wood.

Fertile-*adj*-Fruitful; productive; yielding in great abundance.

San Salvador-Spanish terms used for "The Holy saviour." San is allied to English "saint, sanctity; etc; and Salvador is allied to English "salvation."

In all-On the whole.

Shattered-Broken; ruined.

Broken in heart-With a broken heart: overcome with disappointment.

To make up for-To make amends for; to compensate for.

Injustice-Unjust act.

Funeral-Burial ceremony.

Erected-Raised; constructed.

Magnificent-*adj*-Grand splendid; stately.

Monument-Something erected in memory of; anything erected to perpetuate

the memory of.

Cathedral-Church; a principal church.

Appendix A.

A Summary of important Lessons.

III. Eyes and no eyes:—

The moral of the story which is to be found in Evenings At Home is that the mere reading of wise books does not make any man wise. It contains two men viz. Robert and Master William. Both went for a walk. Robert who did not use his eyes returned very dull. Master William who knew how to use his eyes returned home with a number of curiosities (viz the mistletoe, the wood-pecker, strange flowers etc). He also acquainted himself with the history and geography of the places which he saw on the way. Master Andrews then speaks about the use of eyes, refers

to the superficial habits of sailors, makes a passing reference to Franklin and ends with a healthy lesson that it is a sin to refuse to learn from the universe which God has made for our instruction and which he calls God's book. He also says that science is nothing but an attempt to read God's book, the universe.

V. A Long Journey:—

The sun is so powerful that we cannot look straight up into its face or we may become blind. We look at it through a piece of smoked glass. The sun is about 93 millions of miles distant from us. It would take the clock 1076 days to tick as many times as is the distance between the sun and the earth. An express train running at the the rate of a mile a minute will require 171 years to cover this distance, if it worked on without stopping day and night. A train going at ordinary speed without once stopping would take nearly 360 years

to reach the sun. The real size of the sun is 700 times as large as the apparent size of the sun. The sun really speaking rises 8 minutes earlier than it appears to do for its rays take nearly eight minutes to reach us on earth.

VI. The voice in the grass:—

The grass though a humble plant, is everywhere cheering and welcome. It beautifies the face of the earth, adorns the graves of the dead, and teaches us the goodness of God.

VIII. Alexander Selkirk:—

This lesson says about Alexander Selkirk and his residence for four years and four months in the island of Green Fernandes which is situated in the Pacific Ocean. Alexander being on bad terms with the captain of his vessel was allowed to sever his connections with the vessel and was left on an island, abounding only in wild goats, cats and rats. He

was allowed to take with him his apparel, his bedding, his gun and bullets, a kettle, and the Bible. He felt very lonely and sad, being cut off all of a sudden from all human intercourse. He however tried to relieve his mind by being engaged in pursuing game to satisfy his appetite. After having pulled on for the space of 18 months, he became thoroughly reconciled to his lot, built a hut and ornamented it and provided against want in case of emergenci-s like sickness by laming young kids. He tamed some kittens to avoid the trouble caused by rats and prepared for him a suit of the leather of goats. He appointed six hours for praying to God which he did loudly in order to keep his power of speech. The moral of the lesson is that he is happiest who confines his want to natural needs.

IX. Robinson Crusoe.

1. His Barley and Rice.

Robinson had got a bag filled with corn for feeding poultry. The corn was devoured by rats and Robinson threw away the husks that were left. This was a little before the rains set in and after it had rained, in place of the husks appeared ten or twelve ears of green barley. He carefully saved the ears of corn They became ripe about the end of June. He sowed them again but failed to reap any corn as he sowed the seed just before the dry season. It was after a period of four years that he began to consume some portion of the corn grown.

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2. How he caught the goats.

Robinson's powder and shot were exhausted. So he wanted to catch some goats alive. He used snares but failed in his

purpose as the snares were not made of wire. Next he tried a pitfall. He dug some pits in the ground and used barley corn as bait. After some failure he succeeded in catching three goats. One of them was very big and so let him out. The others were caught alive and tamed and fed with corn.

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3. His Umbrella.

Crusoe needed an umbrella to protect him from the warmth of the sun and the rains. He had seen an umbrella in the Brazils. His chief difficulty was to make it to let down. It was covered with skins the hairs being upwards. This served him nicely both in the rains as in the heat of the sun.

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4. His Parrot

When Crusoe went on his voyage round the island he stowed his boat in a small rivulet which was a part of a bay about a mile in width. He then took his umbrella and gun and began the march. He reached his old home in the evening. He then fell asleep being wearied with travel; but was frightened out of his sleep by the voice of his tamed parrot which cried "Robin, Robin, where are you; where have you been." He saw the parrot seated on the top of the hedge. Crusoe called him out, and stretched his hand. The parrot came and sat on his thumb.

XIII. Exercise and Health.

We must excercise all our bodily and mental powers if we want to live healthy and useful lives. The blacksmith's arm is strong and muscular because he has always to work at the hammer with it.

Exercise in the open air expands our lungs and makes our blood pure. Our blood is purified by the quickening of the breathing process of our lungs. good games afford exercise to the whole body and strengthen our limbs and purify the blood. There is a tale that an Eastern monarch was suffering from bad health due to want of excercise. The physician under the pretext of magic, prescribed the use of iron balls for the king. After using them for nine times the king much improved in health. Our mental powers should be similarly put to ex rcise by employing them in adjusting outer things to our needs. A walk of a few miles taken in company of a cheerful friend is very beneficial.

XIV. The King and the Miller—Vide the foot of page 65 of the text for the summary.

XVI. Anecdotes of a Voyage Round the World.

As I saw the sea for the first time when I was young I was struck with its

stateliness and since then I cherished a desire of a sea voyage. In course of time my father was appointed captain of a ship which was to sail round the world. I joined my father at Brest. Our ship was called the Lightning. Our mission was to explore certain islands in the Pacific. We passed by the coast of England and at the northern point of Scotland joined our companion the Humming Bird. After passing by Spain and Portugal we touched the island of Pico. We remained there for some time to take water and then continued to sail towards the Bermudas in the Atlantic. Next we sailed towards the north to go to Halifax, the Capital of Nova Scotia. Then after halting along the shore of the United States we entered the Gulf of Mexico. Then we came to St. Helena, the celebrated residence of Napolean Bounaparte. We then arrived at Madagascar, but continued

sailing till we reached Borneo, where we wanted to stay for a fortnight.

XVI. Part II.

After reaching Borneo, I and Mr. Berton, an officer of the Humming Bird started with our guns to penetrate the interior of the country. We came to a small stream and continued our walk by its side till we came to bushes and reeds so long that we could not pass through them. While we were resting there, we came in sight of an Orang-utan who brandishing a stick suddenly sprang close to us. Mr. Berton however fired a gun and killed him. We then met a wild serpent who terrified by our sudden yell glided away into the thicket. At sunset we met our companions who were strolling along the beach. We then acquainted ourselves with the Malay people who are a cruel and ferocious people. We then left Borneo and rescued a crew of five men who were shipwre-

cked. Two of them in spite of our efforts died. Of the remaining three one of them related to us his story which will be told in the next lesson.

XIV. Part III.

The narrator relates as follows:—

"I was a second lieutenant of an English vessel bound for the Pacific, our ship was not sea-worthy and had sprung a leak. We then left our vessel and took to a boat with some biscuits and salt pork. We however had forgotten to take water with us. Our ship sank within five minutes. We felt vory thirsty. First of all we ate some biscuits which however were soon exhausted. We could not refrain from taking salt-pork and to make the matters worse, we drank salt-water. Some of our companions lost their sense; two of us in madness leapt out of the boat and were drowned in the sea. When your ship came within sight of us, I was the only man who

had regained my consciousness. I strove with great difficulty to hoist a signal of distress and at last we were saved by you." Here ends the tale of the unhappy narrator. We then came to the island known as Polynesia and succeeded in exploring some part of it. We then thought of returning and on our way home halted at Fushal in Madeira to be joined by our companion Humming Bird from which we had been separated. At length we reached Marseilles and landed there.

XVIII. The Canterbury Pilgrims.

The story of Canterbury Pilgrims is written by Geoffrey Chaucer. He describes how he went to Southmark and there joined the Pilgrims who were going to visit the tomb of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. The pilgrims were

28 in number. In order to amuse themselves on the way they arranged that each of them should tell a story when it happened to be his turn. Their stories related to a brave-knight, a good person, a bustling lawyer, a learned person fond of philosophy, a good-natured wealthy doctor, a sailor who had voyaged round the world and a rich farmer.

XX.—The Three Giants:—

1. Here the story was told.

The lesson begins with a pedlar who promised to tell a story which contained a bit of the marvellous, a bit of the true, a bit of the moral and a bit of the fictitious. The story was as follows:—

A party of poor men, encumbered with large families set sail in quest of fortune but was shipwrecked and managed to reach a rocky shore and lived there comfortably.

2. Giant "Flowing Water."

Once upon a time, one of the party named Jobson while taking a walk came to a valley and caught sight of a sleeping giant who was clad in a robe of dazzling brightness. The goodnatured giant promised Jobson that he would not harm him. He said "I am one of those real giants in nature who want to do good to men." He then proposed to take Jobson on his back and carry him home. Soon they reached home. Jobson acquainted his wife with the whole story. When inquired, the giant told "I shall require only a draught of water; I do not eat food; I shall not also require any bedding; for I shall lie on the grass, I do not require to sleep also." They were overjoyed at the prospects of a servant who would work for 24 hours without any food, wages etc. Jobson and his wife settled to give the work of grinding. Jobson with the help of

the giant brought two stones from the mine and arranged them properly so that they may be fit for grinding. The giant went to the work steadily. His name was Aquafluens or Flowing Water.

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3. Giant Windy.

Inspired by the example of Jobson, the Colonists went in search of other giants. One of them Jackson, once while pursuing a wild goat saw on the top of a hill a magnificent figure. It was the giant Ventosus. He was the brother of Acquafluens. He accused his brother of sluggishness. Ventosus consented to accompany Jackson on condition that the latter should settle him on an elevated spot. The giant promised to do .the work of grinding; he said "I am an independent spirit. I cannot be forced to work. I shall work only when I am inclined to work." Ventosus however did not turn out to be so useful as his bro-

ther was for he was a capricious fellow and could not be entrusted with any valuable work for no one knew when he would change his intentions. He disappeared whenever he was not inclined to work.

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4. Giant " Steam. "

The Colony reaped a great advantage from the work of the giants. Acquafluens once talked of another giant who was his son but who had run away from him. Watson, a daring man, having learnt the residence of the giant from Acquafluens resolved to find him out. Acquafluens said " he is sometimes to be found in a hot spring flowing from a rock in the valley; unlike Ventosus, he will work only when confined. He requires burning hot coals as food. The more he has thereof, the better he will work provided he is imprisoned. " Watson succeeded in catching the giant

in a round brass vessel. His name was Vaporifer. Being imprisoned he agreed to do the work of manufacturing cotton or woollen goods or of raising coals or water from a mine. The Colonists built a cotton-mill and thereby became very prosperous.

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5. What it all meant.

The moral of the story is:—

Acquafluens means a stream of running water. It is by the help of a stream of water that the mill that saws the wood is turned. The box on the back of Acquafluens means a boat floating on the stream and is used to carry cargoes and other things. The long pole or staff used to drive the giant was nothing else but an oar meant to propell a boat on water.

Ventosus means wind. It turns the mill which grinds the corn.

The third giant is no other than steam. It is confined in the cylinder of a steam engine and works all factories. As it is produced from boiling water, he is described in the preceeding lesson as the son of water and of heat. It is applied to vessels at sea and goes on working steadily and regularly while wind is still not under human control.

XXII. The Two Friends of Syracuse.

Syracuse was a city in Sicily, famous for learning. Its king was Dionysious· He was a tyrant of whim and capricious nature. He was very suspicious. He constructed galleries near his state prison to overhear the talks of his captives. once upon a time Pythias was sentenced to death. Pythias asked the royal permission to be allowed to visit his wife and children before undergoing the sentence and made Damon his fast friend his surety. On account of various

unfavourable circumstances Pythias could not return on the day appointed. Damon was led forth to the place of execution. Damon was glad that thereby he could save the life of his friend. When the hangman was going to give the fatal blow, in came Pythias and asked him to stop. The king was so astonished and pleased that he remitted the sentence.

XXIV. How the Rajah took the Census.

1. The Rajah's difficulty.

The Rajah of Lombock had imposed a sort of head-tax, consisting of a certain measure of rice to be paid every year; but it was not being properly paid and sickness and failure of crops etc. were alleged to be the cause of the deficit in the payment of the tax. To avoid the deficit, he wanted to take a census of his subjects. To achieve his object, the census had to be taken without letting

the people know anything about it; after a week's hard thinking the king resolved to try the following plan.

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2. The Rajah's Device.

The king called together the leading men among his subjects and told them that the mountain spirit had ordered the king to pay a pilgrimage to him. He therefore ordered his people to form a procession and commanded every one of his subjects to be present there. Preparations accordingly were made for the procession and the jungle was cleared and a way made to the mountain.

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3. The procession to the mountain.

In the morning a big procession was formed and the people began to march. When the mountain came the people were asked to halt and the king went alone to the top of the mountain. Being tired, the king fell asleep; the people

thought that the king must be conferring with the spirit in connection with state-matters; at last he came down and met his people with a grave face but did not speak to them anything.

What came of it.

Three days afterwards, the king called his people and told them that the spirit had ordered him to make twelve sacred crisses and to make them every village should send a bundle of needles-a needle for every head in the village; he further continued that if the right number of needles is sent, then the criss will have the virtue of removing sickness. Every village sent in the right number of needles; all the needles were then collected and twelve crisses were made from them.

Thus the Rajah achieved his object; if the rice-tax was not properly paid by any

village he would call the headman and tell him that the total tribute of rice was less then the number of needles sent by the village. This had its desired effect.

XXV. The Story of Columbus.

Christopher Columbus was an Italian by birth. His father was a wool comber in Genoa. Columbus had learned something of the art of navigation. He resolved to explore a piece of land to the west which had not yet been visited. Ferdinand of France provided him with three ships and he set sail with 120 companions on his enterprize. His companions were tired with the journey and exhibited signs of mutiny but he promised them that if in three days they did not discover land, he would turn back. They soon caught sight of fresh weed and branches of trees and boards etc floating on water. At last he was able to land on the morning of 12th October

1492. Columbus gave this land the name of San salvador. It is one of the islands we now call the Bahmas.

Appendix B.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

1. Benjamin Franklin:-A famous American statesman and philosopher, who after serving as an apprentice of a printer, attracted public attention by publishing his Poor Richard's Almanac. He next began a series of scientific experiments and invented among other things the lightening conductor. He took part in framing the constitution of the United States.

2. Thomas Becket:-Flourished in the reign of Henry II, was recommendod by Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury to the king and wat appointed Chancellor. On the death of Theobald, he was appointed to the post of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the

highest dignity in the Church of England. He came into the conflict with the king on the subject of the privilege of the clergymen to be tried in special courts. At length he was murdered by the orders of the king (1170).

3. Geoffrey Chaucer :—Flourished in the latter half of the 15th century. He is one of the greatest of English poets. He is called the "Father of English poetry" and the "Weli of English Undefiled." He has achieved immortal fame by his great work "Canterbury tales" supposed to be related by different classes of pilgrims, and giving a most vivid description of the life and characters of his time-He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

4. Napoleon Buonaparte :—Flourished in the latter half of 18th and first quarter of the 19th century (1769-1821.) He was born at Corsica, was sent to France to receive military education and became a captain at the age of 20. In 1794 he

served in Italy with such distinction that he was made a general. He defeated the Austrian forces in 1767, and in 1799 became the first Consul of France. By his splendid victories he practically became the Dictator of Europe. His disasters began with the invasion of Russia. During the Peninsular war, he was forced to abdicate the throne and retire to Elba. But he soon returned and gathered an army but was campletely defeated at the battle of Waterloo (1815) and was exiled to St. Helena. He died 1821. His remains were removed to Paris in 1840 and rest in a magnificent tomb.

Appendix C.

QUESTIONS.

Lesson III.

1. Explain "The blind leading the blind, till both fall into the ditch etc."

"The signs of tippling-houses."

"It is your interest to learn His lesson."

2. Give a brief summary of lesson II, pointing out the difference between the habits of Master William and Robert.

3. Answer the following:—

1. What do you mean by Eyes and no Eyes?

2. Why is one man's knowledge superior to another's?

3. Why is it wrong not to use our own eyes?

4. Why is Nature called God's Book?

5. Why is science called the reading of God's book?

6. What lesson did Kingsley learn from this story?

4. Give the meanings of:—

Turnpike, superiority, universe. woodpe-

cker; wheatear, peewit.

5. Turn para 6 into indirect narration.

Lesson V.

1. Answer the following:—

   1. How can we look directly at the sun?
   2. What is the sun's distance from the earth ?
   3. How is it that apparent sun-rise is a few minutes later than real sunrise
   4. How long does light take to travel from the sun to us ?

2. Give tho meanings of:—
   Balloon, astronomer-royal, enormous.

3. Change paras 6 & 9 into indirect narration.

Lesson VI.

1. What do you know about the golden deep described in the lesson.

2. Explain :—

Despised as they were; pitcher-plant; their story agreed with what the natives had inferred; their endurance was wonderful.

3. Give the meanings of:—

Inhospitable; admiration; colonist; adventures; management; trail; tracking.

Lesson VII.

Give a brief summary of this lesson.

Lesson VIII.

1. Give a short sketch of the story in your own words.

2. Explain:—

The vessel was crazy; the vessel put off his desire of society always returned; he became thoroughly reconciled to his condition; his days were joyous from a life

of temperance and ease; the air of his face; his heart melted within him etc.

3. What is the moral taught in this lesson.

4. Write a few lines on the advantages of "human society."

5. Give the meanings of:—
Navigation; thoroughly; indifference; reconciled; melancholy; languid; gesturs; discourse.

Lesson IX.

1. Answer the following:—

    1. How did Crusoe learn to catch the goats; what devices did he therein use?

    2. How did Crusoe manage to catch the goats; what devices did he therein use?

    3. Why did Crusoe went an umbrella; what was his chief difficulty in making it?

1. What do you know about Crusoe's parrot.

2. Explain:—

And this was the more strange to me; powder and shot were exhausted; I resolved to try a pitfall; ears of barley; he had been frightened out of his wits; I had a great mind to make an umbrella; I took a world of pains at it; I had hit the way; I made one to my mind; that answered fairly well; I made one to answer; pent-house; which would not do; I put in; dead asleep; I could compose myself.

3. Give the meanings of:—

Poultry; struggling; proved to be; hurdles; sagacious; pent-house; dock; inlet; stowed my boat; consternation; sociable; paddling; sociable; thoroughly.

Lesson XI.

What do you understand by the following: —

Most formidable of quadrupeds; carnivorous animals; he does not exceed etc; his numbers have been greatly reduced; the grizzly is tenacious of life; wire hair; vital organs; outright; he bears down all opposition before him; are mutilated; maternal anxiety; pons; carcass; he will tremble somersaults; hunting excursions; delicate stomachs.

Lesson XIII.

1. Write a short essay on the benefits of exercise.
2. Give briefly in your own words the story of the Eastern monarch in connection with the causes of his bad health and the trick adopted by the physician to cure him.

3. Explain:—

The delicacies of the table; could not bluntly say; a number of curious characters; the magic number of rounds; they are designed to be active in adapting things to our needs; they fall out of order; laws of nature; out-of-door sports.

4. Give the meanings of:—

Muscle; muscular; physician; delicacies; luxurious; expedient; excursions.

Lesson XIV.

1. Give a summary of this lesson in your own words.

2. Explain:—

In losing the monarch, I have found man. We are puffed up with false attributes. Upon my word; why, you have a name? prithee; this does not sound well; these

are questions, I am not used to; don't thee-and-thou me; I assure you; I must submit to my own authority; am benighted etc; do you live at court and do not lie? be that as it may; here is a little bribe to-day and a large promise for to-morrow, both in a breath.

3. Give the meanings of :—

Magnificent; anthority; extraordinary; entertainment. badge; pledge.

Lesson XVI.

1. Give the story of the voyage round the world in your own words.
2. Reproduce in your own words the story narrated by one of the shipwrecked five men who were saved by the other ship.
3. Explain:—

1. I was beside myself with joy.

2. Everything announced that we were approaching the southern latitudes.

3. The stars were so brilliant that they compensated for the absence of earthly objects.

4. Napoleon was the terror of all Europe.

5. We intended to stuff the parrots and take them as specimens.

6. Our spirits rose etc.

7. We had sprung a leak.

8. I expected to breathe my last.

9. All national differences were swept away.

10. To double the cape.

11. I retained my consciousness.

4. Give the meanings of:—

Horizon; peninsula; expedition; tropical;

monotonous; hemisphere; latitude; magnificence; countenance; civilisation; telescope; delirium; frigate; lieutenant; aggravate.

Lesson XVIII

1. Give a short life of Thomas Becket.
2. Write what you know about Chaucer.
3. What do you know about Canterbury Tales.

Give the meanings of:—

Archbishop; cathedral; nunnery; adventures; canter.

Lesson XX.

1. Give the story of the three giants in your own words.
2. Explain what Ventosus, Aquafluens and Vaporifer stand for.
3. What meaning does the story convey

when it is stript of all fabulous elements and seriously interpreted.

Explain:—

Loghouse; outhouse; beyond all reckoning; for aught I know; to make both ends meet; all in good time; he hung back; he takes so little upon himself; he was lost in astonishment; when he is in the humour; mustered up courage; ruffling his placid temper; to lend a helping hand; he is a snail; a truant son; he will make nothing of lifting the door; it will serve him to vent his wrath; off they posted; setting us alonging; the moral of the tale; a capital sawyer.

Give the meanings of:—

Gambolling; marvellous; dazzling; quarry over-boisterous; prodigious; grovelling; placid; elevate; temperature; cylindrical manu-

factory; gigantic; interrupting.

Lesson XXII.

1. Write what you know about the tyrant Dionysius.
2. Give a brief sketch of the story of Pythias and his sincere friend Damon.
3. Explain:—That famous ancedote which has become a proverb; an adverse critic.

Lesson XXIV.

1. What was the Rajah's aim and how did he achieve it?
2. What the ghost was alleged to have advised the king?
3. Explain:—

Head-tax; short-measure; tribute rice; to keep up dignity; the evil eye; he squinted

dreadfully; to bring up the rear; to send on in advance; the twelve crisses had great virtue; with heavy hearts.

4. Give the meanings of:—

Census; squinted; graciously; tribute; emerald; chasm; ghoul; avenue; melancholy; provisions; precipice; ledge; procession; conjectures; tastefully; trance; calamity; burnished; virtue; miraculous; communicate.

Lesson XXV.

1. Narrate in your own words the story of the life of Columbus.

2. Explain:—

As their means afforded; Columbus was no exception to the rule; he begged his way from Lisbon to Madrid; to fit out an

expedition; imminent danger; open mutiny; his health was shattered.

3. What device did Columbus adopt to pacify his impatient comrades.

4. Give the meanings of:—

Perilous; enterprise; imminent; Mediterranean; intelligence; chart; geography; monument; cathedral.

Finis

બીજી ઉપયોગી ડીક્ષનરીઓ.

૨ ધ સ્ટુડન્ટસ ઇં. ઇન્ડુ ગુ. ડીક્ષનરી—(કારભારી કૃત) સુપર રોયલ આઠ પેજી ૫૫૦ પાનાંની છે. પૂંઠું સોનેરી ભભકાબંધ છે. કિં. રૂ. ૩–૦–૦ છે. તે હાલમાં ઘટાડેલી કીંમત રૂ. ૨–૮–૦ આપીશું. વી. પી. જુદું.

૩ ધ સ્ટુડન્ટસ ગુ. ઇન્ડુ ઇં. ડીક્ષનરી—(કારભારી કૃત) ગુજરાતી તમામ શબ્દોનું ઇંગ્રેજી જાણવાં માટે અતિ ઉપયોગી છે. કિં. રૂા. ૩–૮–૦. પોસ્ટેજ માફ છે. છાપ બાઇડીંગ સારી છે.

૪ ધ પોકેટ ઇં. ઇન્ડુ ગુ. ડીક્ષનરી—કિં. રૂા. ૧–૦–૦ છે. નોવેલો તથા ન્યુસપેપરો વાંચતી વખતે અતિ ઉપયોગી થઇ પડે છે. મૂળ કિં. રૂા ૧–૮–૦ ઘટાડલી કિં. ૧–૦–૦ છે. વી. પી. જુદું.

હુન્નર પ્રકાશ—૨૦૦૦ હુન્નરોનો સંગ્રહ—જૂદી જૂદી વસ્તુઓ જે જે આપણે જોઇએ છે તે કઈ ચીજોની મેળવણીથી તૈયાર થાય છે. તેની સંપૂર્ણ માહિત આપનારૂં છે. કિં. રૂ. ૧–૮–૦ ઘટાડેલી કિં. રૂ. ૧–૦–૦.

૬ ટ્રેઝરી ઓફ કોરસ્પોન્ડેન્સ—ઇંગ્રેજીમાં છટાદાર પત્રો સરળતાથી લખતાં શીખવનારૂં ઉમદા પુસ્તક કિ રૂા. ૧–૪–૦.

૭ નઝીર—"કલાપિના કેકારવ" "ગઝલીસ્તાનના" પુસ્તકોની માફક કવિતામાં ગુજરાતી ટીકા સાથે વદાંતી પુસ્તક કિં. રૂ. ૧–૦–૦

૮ બસો વરસનું શુદ્ધ પંચાંગ—હિંદુ, મુસલમાન, પારસી તથા ઇંગ્રેજી તારીખ જોવા માટે અતિ ઉપયોગી છે. કિં. રૂ. ૨–૦–૦

૯ ધિ ટિચર—ઇંગ્રેજી શીખવા માટે અતિ ઉપયોગી છે. ઘણા વિદ્યાર્થીઓએ આ બુકની મદદથી ઇંગ્રેજી ભાષાનું સંગીન જ્ઞાન મળવ્યું છે. કિ. રૂ. ૧–૪–૦ છે; પણ વિદ્યાર્થીઓને કિં રૂા. ૧–૨–૦ ઘેર બેઠા અમારે ખર્ચે મોકલીશું.

આ સીવાય હરકોઇ **ઇંગ્રેજી-ગુજરાતી પુસ્તક સારૂં ને સસ્તું જોઇએ** તો તરત નીચેનાં સ્થળેથી મંગવી લેશો. એકઝામીનેશન વખતે ઉપયોગી થઇ પડે તેવી જૂદા જૂદા વિષયોની જૂદી જૂદી **નોટો-કી**-વિગેરે **વેચાતી** મળશે. "**સૂચીપત્ર**" મફત મંગાવી લેશો.

તમામ જાતનાં પુસ્તકો વેચનાર
રીચીરોડ—**અમદાવાદ.** } **રણછોડલાલ મોતીલાલ શા**

શુદ્ધ મીનીંગોની જાહેર ખબર.

ફર્સ્ટ પ્રાયમરના અર્થ	૦—૪—૦
ન્યુ ઈંગ્લીશ પ્રાયમર ૨ જાના અર્થ.	૦—૬—૦
ન્યુ ઈંગ્લીશ રીડર ૧ લાના અર્થ.	૦—૮—૦
૨ જાના ,,	૦—૧૦—૦
૩ જાના ,,	૦—૧૨—૦
૪ થાના ,,	૦—૧૨—૦
ન્યુ ઓરિયન્ટલ ૪ થાના શુદ્ધ અર્થ.	૦—૧૦—૦
ન્યુ ઓરિયન્ટલ ૫ માના શુદ્ધ અર્થ.	૦—૧૨—૦
બ્લેક લીટરરી રીડર ૨ જાની નોટ.	૦—૧૨—૦

ગોલ્ડન બર્ડની નોટ	[illegible]
વર્ડઝ ફ્રોમ પોએટ ૪ થાની નોટ.	[illegible]
૫ માની નોટ.	[illegible]
૬ ઠાની નોટ.	[illegible]
ધલંન્ડઑફ લામાની નોટ	[illegible]
ધ ફ્રાંકલિન ઇંડીઅન રીડરની નોટ.	૧
પાઠમાળા ૧ લાની નોટ	૦—૨—૬
,, ૨ જાની ,,	૦—૨—૬
,, ૩ જાની ,,	૦—૩—૦
,, ૪ થાની ,,	૦—૩—૦

ઉપરની તમામ જાતની ટેક્સ્ટ બુકોપરની નોટો બહાર પડેલા મીનીંગોમાં શ્રેષ્ઠ છે. બીજા હલકા મીનીંગો બહાર પડયા છે પણ ઉપલા મીનીંગોની ખૂબી તો જૂદીજ છે. માટે ઉપલા મીનીંગોજ વાપરવા ભલામણ કરીએ છીએ. ઉપરના મીનીંગો ખરીદવાથી ડીક્ષનરીની જરૂર રહેતી નથી.

તમામ જાતનાં પુસ્તકો વેચનાર

રણછોડલાલ મોતીલાલ શાહ.

રીચીરોડ—અમદાવાદ